Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience counts ... Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Bombay & Poona. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the safest investment.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 8 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.
13th	Jan. 1920	Morea ..	10890
17th	" ..	Nellore ..	8825
24th	" ..	Kashgar ..	8240
31st	" ..	Malta ..	6084
7th	Feb. ..	Morvada ..	9193

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About		Steamers.	Tons	
9th	Jan. ..	Ixola ..	5557	To Japan.
17th	" ..	Diwara ..	8378	To China.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULP.

Date about		Steamers	
8th	Jan. ..	Chakla ..	Karachi Via Ports 10 A. M.
9th	" ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct 10 A. M.
11th	" ..	Palitana ..	Bunch via Karachi, Noon
15th	" ..	Tarcoa ..	E. & S. Africa via Marmugoa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5881	24th Dec	10th Jan.
Suki Maru	M. Matsuyama	3161	1st Jan.	8th Jan.
Rangoon Maru*	S. Iriye	1050	24th Dec.	11th Jan.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3968	1st Jan.	11th Jan.
Hwah Wu	G. Usui	4249	10th Jan.	21st Jan.
Tensho Maru	..	3186	14th Jan.	25th Jan.
Shinryu Maru	S. Mori	3179	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Maru	K. Shimizu	2731	31st Jan.	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and saves for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
"Komagu Maru"	S Wakasake	9th Dec.	10th Jan.	Japan
Saigon Maru.	S. Kondo	28rd Dec	3th Jan.	Japan
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	27th Dec.	5th Jan.	Japan
Kasado Maru	S. Kawada	30th Dec.	7th Jan.	Japan
Kosoku Maru	F. Amibe	4th Jan.	14th Jan.	Japan
Yakumo Maru	I. Saito	7th Jan	17th Jan.	Japan
Ginyo Maru	M. O'mto	15th Jan.	24th Jan.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,56,66,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir B. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fangtieh, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. AIZAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,60,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds (Assets)	80,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6.....	85,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
824, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 124 BALES COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th January 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba Victoria Bunder in the New Prince of Wales Press, by order of the Gokak Mills, Ltd., the following goods.

20 bales, Low Waste. 20 bales Top Clearing.
4 bales, Reeling Waste. 80 bales. Gin Dropping.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the undermentioned places, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton slightly damaged by fire.

At Colaba in the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Goods Yard, 40 bales Debai (Bengal) Cotton.
At Colaba in the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Yard, 12 bales Warora Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under inseructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removals of the following buildings.

Building St. No. 31/31B, Case No. 43 Chamarbag Lane, Parel Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED AT PAREL PASSAGE ROAD NEAR BYCULLA GOODS YARD.

High Court, O. O. C. J

Jubkhabai, widow of Hajee Noor Mahomed Ayub ..... Plaintiff.
Avesabai, widow of Ahmed Hajee Noor Mahomed and others. ... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed under the order made by the High Court in the above suit dated the 9th day of October 1919, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, of Foras Tenure containing by admeasurement 2023 square yards or thereabouts together with the structures or hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel Passage Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 736-143 and New No. 1/12 730; A-13141 and New Survey No. 1A, 2A 3A/3609 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 17615; 7623 (3) (6) and (5) and Street No. 8; 1B, 1E; 1D; and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Girdhar Judariji on which he has built a chawl on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of Framji Edulji and partly by Karim) and on or towards the South by the property of Lalji Morarjee and Ladkibai, widow of Karsondas Morarjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga attorneys for the receiver at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT MAHIM AGAR.

Under instructions from Mr. Keshavrao Madhavrao Thakkar the Executor of the Will of Namdev Bhikhoba Dadarkar deceased Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the Right Title and Interest of the said Namdev Bhikhoba Dadarkar, deceased in the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece and parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuage and sheds standing thereon situated at Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,559 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 161, New No. 3775, Old Survey No. 1/460 and New Survey No. 1/1753 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 2803 (1), 2809 and 2810 and Street Nos. 273, 274 and 275 together with half portion of the well and bounded on the East by the property of Soloman Benjamin Aaron on the West by a tank on the North by a common passage known as Khed Gully and on the South by the property of Haji Moosa Haji Ahmad.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had from Messrs. Patell & Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendor at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or from the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bomb
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY TOGETHER WITH PIECES OF LAND, FIELDS, ETC., AT MALAD IN SALSETTE TALUKA, ZILLA Thana.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, Ramchandra Doongersidas, traded as Ramchandra Shankerlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 25th January, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on premises, the said Insolvent's following valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, fields together with buildings, hereditaments and dwelling houses, etc., situate, lying and being at Malad, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring about 2,531 square yards and bearing Survey No. 62 and bounded on the East by the property of Ramdatt Vithoba Desai, on the West by the Godbunder Road, on the North by the property of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and on the South by the property of the said Ramdatt Vithoba Desai.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.'S SALES.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS, JEWELLERS, MILL OWNERS AND MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE,

OF RELIABLE SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER SAFES.

Messrs. RICHARD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at the above address, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) one fresh consignment of reliable specially made to order safes of various size, to suit all requirements.

The Safes are on view.

RICHARD & Co.,

Bombay, 9th Jan., 1920.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, ... at Rs. 15/- each
Georgette Hats, ... at „ 15/- „
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- „
Tameshanta Hats, .. at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM, TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

BOMBAY No. 4.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

207, Hornby Road, Fort,

Telephone No. 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Brass tubing 1 3/16in. outside dia. by 12G. by 16ft. 100 No.
Brass tubing 1in. outside dia. by 12G. by 16ft., 100 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1/4in. by 14G. by 10ft. 6 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 2 cwts.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 7/16in. by 12G. by 10ft., 400 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/8in. by 17G. by 10ft., 10 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 3/4in. by 16G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1¼in. by 15G. by 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 2 3/8in. by 15G. by 10ft. 20 No.
Solder, soft, 20 cwts.
Spelter, brazing or solder hard, 10 cwts.
Spelter, ingot, 50 cwts.
Steel, gauze, galvd. 64 meshes by 36in. wide 500 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. ¼in. mesh by 20G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 18G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd., 1in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 1,000 sq. ft.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1½in. mesh by 20G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 5 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1¼in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 40 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 17G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 400 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by 19G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 60 rolls.
Steel, wire netting galvd. 1/4in. mesh by 16G. by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 6 rolls.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR METALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay 12-12-1919.

7148

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Belting, hair, 4in., 1000 Rft.
Belting, hair, 4½in., 2000 Rft.
Belting, hair, 5in., 1000 Rft.
Cork, granulated, 100 cwts.
Corks, small for phials, 200000 No.
Receptacles cook house, M.S., 2¼ galls. capacity, 100 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 1/2in. dia., 10000 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 5/8in. dia., 20000 No.
Rings, I. R. for gauge glasses 3/4in. dia., 20000 No.
Rope coir, 3in. cir., 100 cwts.
Rope coir, 3½in. cir., 100 cwts.
Rope coir, 4in. cir., 50 cwts.
Rope coir hawser 8in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope coir hawser 9in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope hemp hawser 1½in. cir., 20 cwts.
Rope, Manilla, 1½in. cir., 1 cwt.
Rope, Manilla, ¾in. cir., 1 cwt.
Rope, Manilla, 3½in. cir., 10 cwts.
Rope, jute, 1in., 20 cwts.
Slate, eternite, roofing 15 3/4in. by 8in. 500 No.
Spirits of wine, methylated, 1500 galls.
Sand, moulders, 200 cwts.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS STORES."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

7147

THE COAL CONSUMERS.

IT IS anticipated that during the whole of 1920, there will be great difficulty in securing wagons for transportation of COALS from the BENGAL COAL FIELDS to WESTERN INDIA. In view of this difficulty it will be policy for COAL CONSUMERS to at once make arrangements for at least a portion of their requirements to be drawn from the Central Provinces and Burhar Collieries, where the wagon supply will be fairly free.

We are in a position to supply these coals, and quotations and analysis can be obtained on application to:—

BIRD & CO., (of Calcutta).
Telephone Buildings, Bombay.

Telephone No. 3449.
Telegrams "BLACKBIRD."
Post Box 269.

7564

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED for Pragjee Soorjee Godhoo Company, MANAGERS well experienced in Export and Import business of over ten years' standing for the following places, Bombay Madras, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, America, Japan and London. Very handsome pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of certificates and testimonials (which will not be returned) to Pragjee Soorjee Godhoo Company, Khand Bazar, Bombay.

7629

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 16th January, 1920, upto 1 o'clock, p.m., (Standard Time), for filling in the tank in the compound of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel. Value of the work is approximately Rs. 65,000. The tenders should be sent by registered post and they should be posted before 12 o'clock noon on the date mentioned above.

2. Rough plans and specifications of the work and any further particulars necessary in connection with the work can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

3. Tender forms will be issued by this office on any working day during office hours, on payment of the usual fees, either on personal application or by duly authorised agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tenders are to be received.

4. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 3,250, (three thousand two hundred and fifty) only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes, according to the present market value (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender.

D. S. JOHNSTON,
Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

7647

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 5 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant, to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1919.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th January, 1920.

7553

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a quantity of the undermentioned material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on MONDAY, 26th January, 1920.

Mild Steel Flats.
Mild Steel Rounds.
Mild Steel Half Rounds.
Mild Steel Squares.
Mild Steel Angles.
Mild Steel Tees.
Mild Steel Channels.
Mild Steel Plates and Sheets.

Details of the quantities and sizes available may be obtained on application to the Controller (Sales), Bombay.

The material may be inspected at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales) at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders may be for any quantity and must be at a rate per hundredweight.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MILD STEEL."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 18-12-1919.

7353

THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any number of the undermentioned rolled steel beams and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on MONDAY 19th January, 1920.

NEW BEAMS.

	No.
3" by 1¼" by 28' to 31'	15
4" by 2½" by 16' to 40'	50
4" by 3" by 16' to 36'	15
4½" by 1½" by 23' to 30'	30
6" by 3" by 14', 15' and 17' ...	16
6" by 3" by 16'	200
6" by 4" by 16'	50
8" by 4" by 24'	70
9" by 4" by 24'	60
9" by 7" by 18' to 40'	15
15" by 5" by 15' to 20'	15

SECOND HAND BEAMS.

12" by 6" by 24' to 38'	60
16" by 6" by 27' to 37'	10
16" by 7" by 34'	6

A detailed list of the above new second hand beams which includes also some beams of other sections can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Bombay.

The beams are at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be at a rate per hundredweight and must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR ROLLED STEEL BEAMS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller, (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Custom House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 18th December, 1919.

7308

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—25-29, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced operations in Fire Insurance Business from 7th January, 1920.

Applications for Agency are invited.

M. KANJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7640

NOTICE.

SIR,—Will you or your numerous readers kindly let me know what can be done in a matter of a Territorial Australian Military Officer whilst his stay in India borrows money from different parties and passes cheques which are dishonoured, then goes away to Australia and gets himself demobilized, can there be any legal action taken against him throught any of the Solicitors of Australia or India?

Please reply to Box No. 842, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

7643

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of wastes of sorts, bardan, hoop iron, empty casks and tins accumulated at the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Poona, up to 31st December, 1919. Samples can be seen at the Mills at Poona. Tenders which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 24th instant. The undersigned is not bound to accept any or highest tender. For further particulars apply at the office of N. H. MOOS, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Receiver in Suit No. 688 of 1917, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

7601

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.,

NOTICE.

SOME of the application money receipts have been returned by the Dead Letter Office unclaimed.

Those applicants who have not received them, should enquire about the same at the office of the Bank and get their proper addresses registered, as allotment letters are to be issued very shortly.

BISHESHWAR NATH BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Ag. Secretary.

7, Murzban Road,
Bombay, 8th January, 1920.

7639

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD.

CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by a resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 22nd day of January, 1920. The holders of the shares of the Company are therefore required to remit the call money to the office of the Company, at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
C. H. JAGJIWAN & Co.,
Agents.

72, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th January, 1920.

7631

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2513 of 1919.

FATMABAI, widow of Ibrahim Saheb Abdul Hakim and Anr. ... Plaintiffs.
VS.
RABIABAI, widow of Mahomedalli Gulamhussein Miya Jan and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1919, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mahomedalli Gulamhussein, deceased, who died intestate at Bombay on or about the 21st day of July, 1919, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

7622

THE UNIVERSAL FILM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of our clients that certain evil designing persons for motives best known to themselves have been circulating rumours to the effect that our clients are selling away the business of their Bombay Office. IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the Public that there is no foundation whatsoever in the said rumour and that the Bombay Office has been managing and will continue to manage our clients business in Bombay, Burma and Ceylon in the same manner as hitherto.

HIRALAL THAKORDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Universal Film Manufacturing Company of New York.

7633

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing a shed for Lightning Crushers at Carnac Bridge will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the MONDAY, 19th day of January, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th January, 1920.

7623

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS for 1920 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1920, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependant upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

7585

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr DHONDU BHICAJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make th same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 664.75 square yards or thereabouts as per plot C on the plan of the same and other properties belonging to the vendor containing plots A B and C and situate at Manmala Tank Road, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 3852, New Survey No. 1/1389 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and South by property of the vendor, on or towards the North by a foot path on or towards the West by a public passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under G Ward No. 4037, 4038 Street Nos. 398 and 399.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1920.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Bhimji and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7620

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGWANDAS TAPIDAS has contracted to sell to our client the immoveable property first described in the Schedule hereunder written, and all right, title and interest in the common wage, secondly described in the said Schedule.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, trust, gift, lease, lien, possession or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or structure standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of the Girgaum road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 269 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31, 146 and New Nos. 220-222 and 1332, 1333, 1335, 1336, 1338 and 1/1338 and Old Survey Nos. 149-150, New Survey Nos. 8028 and 2/8029, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 175 (2), 175 (4), 176, 177, 178, 179 (2), 181 and Street Nos. 1A, 1C, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 586, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pandharinath Balkrishna, on or towards the West by the common passage secondly hereinafter described and beyond that by the property of Shantaram Balkrishna and on or towards the North by the Girgaum Road and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Janardhan Balkrishna, but now of Wadekar and Padhye.

SECONDLY:—All that the strip of land called the common passage running from North to South and delineated on the plan annexed to the agreement for sale and surrounded by a green coloured boundary line and bearing Collector's No. and which said strip of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the said Girgaum Road, on the West by the property of Shantaram Balkrishna Rawoot, on the East by the property of the Vendor first hereinabove described and on the South by the property of Messrs. Wadekar and Padhye.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1920.

LITTLE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7633

PUBLIC NOTICES.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

THE

Gucul Das Oil and Products Manufacturing Co., Ld.

A Company registered with limited liability under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Share Capital . . Rs. 10,00,000

(Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each.)

Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,00,000 have been privately subscribed, and the balance, namely Rs. 5,00,000, will be offered to the public for subscription, payable as follows:—

Re. 1 on application and Rs. 1-8 on allotment.

No further calls will be made until the expiration of three months from the date of allotment, and no call will exceed Rs. 2-8 per Share.

DIRECTORS:

MIRZA MAHOMED ISPAHANI, of Messrs. M. M. Ispahani & Sons, 51, Ezra Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

SETH TRIBHOVAN DAS HEERACHUND, of Messrs. Tribhovan Heerachund, 9, Amratolla Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

RAISAHEB JOILALL, of Messrs. Ramnarayan Joylall, 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

SETH HURRY DASS GOCULDASS of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj, 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

CHATUR BHUJ HARI DASS, of Messrs. Gocul Dass Hunsraj 5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta, Merchant.

PROSONNA COOMAR MUKHERJEE, 9, Mission Row, Calcutta, Merchant.

BANKERS:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:

PUGH AND COMPANY.

AUDITORS:

VINEY AND THURSTON.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. GOCUL DAS HUNSRAJ.
5, Aga Kerbella Mohamed Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

No. 5, AGA KEBBELLA MOHAMED STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

K. H. THUKKUR, 302, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Prospectus and application forms can be had from the office of K. H. Tukkur Bombay Agents of the Company.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

I.—TOOLS.

Beaters, cast steel, solid eye 7 lbs., 2000 No.
Emery wheels, 12in. by 1/2in., by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 14in. by 1in. by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 18in. by 2in. by 1in. hole, 10 No.
Emery wheels, cutters for, 20 No.
Emery wheels, dressers for, 10 No.

II.—RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Gauges rail platelayers metre gauge, 40 No.
Gauges rail platelayers broad gauge, 40 No.
Jim crows, 2 3/4in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 90 lb. rails, 30 No.
Jim crows, 2 1/2in. dia. of screw by 24in span for 65 lb. rails, 30 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Separate tenders must be sent in for I. and II. above in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR TOOLS" and "TENDER FOR RAILWAY MATERIALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

7149

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED on and from 8th January, 1919, and Transfer Deeds will be accepted for registration with the approval of Directors, at either the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay or the Branch Office near Pirmasha's Roja, Ahmedabad, on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Persons who hold more than one share and are desirous of having their Allotment Letters split up into separate numbers, are requested to present the same at either of the above offices. Such Allotment Letters will be exchanged for split Tickets in due course.

Those Allottees who have not yet paid in their Allotment money, are requested to do so at once at either the Bank of Baroda Ltd., or the International Banking Corporation and their Branches.

For Jagabhai Manibhai & Co.,
N. H. SETALVAD,
Asst. Manager.

90, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N.B.—The premises of the Registered Office in Bombay have another entrance at the back in Eldon Road facing the Bombay High Court.

7450

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

Nails iron wire, 1in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 1¼in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2in., 10 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2½in., 20 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3in., Q. 3-13 lbs.
Nails iron wires, 3½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3¼in., 15 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 4½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire 5in., 5 cwts.
Pins split 1¼in. by 5/32in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1¼in. by 3/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1¼in by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 2in. by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 1¼in. by 4in., 300 gross.
Pins split 2in. by 4in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2¼in. by 4in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2¼in. by 5/16in., 10 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 5/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 3¼in. by 3/8in., 100 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 2¼in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 4in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 8in., 20 No.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 2¼in., 20 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR HARDWARE."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919.

7148

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDING AND ROAD CONTRACTORS, CAPITALISTS AND SYNDICATES.

DEVNUR VILLAGE QUARRY, NEAR CHEMBUR
ABOUT 10 MILES FROM BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the right to excavate earth, rubble, and "Black Building-stone" from Devnur Village hill admeasuring about 556000 square yards in one lot or smaller areas to suit the contractors.

The average height of the hill is about 500 feet. It is rich in first class solid, black building-stone, earth and clay for making bricks, Mangalore tiles, etc., and contains at least two crores brass of material, one brass being equal to 100 cubic feet.

Some traces have also been found of raw limestone, from which chunam is prepared.

Offers may also be sent for the entire purchase of the hill. For further particulars please apply to—

A. S. NARIELWALA,
Khote & Inamdar of Devur Village,
11, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

7402

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JUFFERBHAI DATOO has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate, lying and being at Amboli near Andheri, in Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, containing by admeasurement about three thousand three hundred and thirteen square yards being portion of land admeasuring 6 acres and 16½ Gunthas, paying Government tax Rs. 8 being portions of formerly Survey No. 112-114 and now of Survey No. 122 and bearing Entry No. 3370 and Serial No. 331 and Pot No. 8, Falni No. 1 and bounded, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by Government land, on or towards the South by the Public Road leading to the Andheri Station of The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, on or towards the East by portions of land bearing Survey No. 113 and 114 formerly belonging to the said Ratanji Dossabhoy Currani and now to Pestonji Dossabhoy Currani and on or towards the West by the land here inafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate, lying and being at Amboli, near Andheri, in Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and fifteen square yards being portion of land admeasuring 6 acres and 16½ gunthas paying Government assessment Rs. 8 now bearing Survey No. 122 and being formerly portion of Survey Nos. being 113 and 114 and bearing Entry No. 961, Serial No. 307, Pot No. and Falni No. 1 and bounded, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by Government land, on or towards the South by the public road, leading to the Andheri Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway Company, on or towards the East by the land hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the West by portion of land bearing Survey Nos. 113 and 114 formerly belonging to the said Ratanji Dossabhoy Currani and now to Shapurji Nowrojo Gazdar.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate, lying and being at Amboli near Andheri in in Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, containing by admeasurement about nineteen thousand three hundred and ninety-four square yards being portion of land admeasuring 8 acres 21½ Gunthas paying Government assessment Rs. 11 being now a portion of Survey No. 123 and formerly being a portion of Survey Nos. 113 and 114 and bearing Entry Nos. 3070 and 962 Serial No. 332, Pot No. 0 and Falni No. 1 and bounded on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by Government land, on or towards the South by the public Road leading to the Andheri Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company and on or towards the East by portion of land bearing Survey No. 113 and 114 formerly belonging to the said Ratanji Dossabhoy Currani and now to Maneeklal Ghelabhai Javeri and on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond that by the land hereinafter fourthly described as the properties of Ardeshir Pestonji Nowsariwalla.

FORTHLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of vacant land which have passage twenty feet wide intervening between them running from East to West and situate lying and being at Amboli near Andheri in Taluka Salsette Zillah Thana in the registration Sub-district of Bandora. Paying Government assessment Rs. 6 containing by admeasurement about eighteen thousand six hundred and fifty-two square yards respectively in all thirty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy being now portions of Survey No. 122 and 123 and 124 being formerly portions of Survey Nos. 112 and 113 and bearing Entry No. 962K, Serial No. 307 Pot No. 0 and Falni No. 1, and bounded on or towards the North by a public passage and beyond that by Government land, on or towards the South by portions of land bearing Survey No. 112 and formerly belonging to the said Ratanji Dossabhoy Currani and now to Ardeshir Pestonji Nowsariwalla, on or towards the East by a public passage and now to Ardeshir Pestonji Nowsariwalla, on or towards the East by a public passage and beyond that the land hereinbefore thirdly described and on or towards the West by vacant land being portions of Survey No. 109 and all which said pieces or parcels of land or ground firstly secondly and thirdly and fourthly described were formerly and are now in the possession of the Mortgagor.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7632

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NATHUBHAI NAGINDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Bania Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from all claims and incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and abandoned

SCHEDULE, ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bapu Khote Street, outside the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 93-44 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1053, New No. 8233, Old Survey No. 86 and New Survey No. 752 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5985, Street No. 174, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Premji Raghavji, on or towards the East by the Bapu Khote Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Mohanji Devsi and on or towards the West by the property of Vanmalidas Jivandas.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1920.

MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7624

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, or MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST.—BOND WARRANT No. 1223 of 9th January, 1919. Delivery has been stopped. Communicate MOHANDAS CHETANDAS, care of Cox's Shipping Agency, Bombay. 7580

SITUATIONS VACANT.

FOR SALE—Half Share in a large and up-to-date Aerated Water Factory in Bombay For particular apply to Box No. 805, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7456

WANTED—An Experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST and an ACCOUNTANT. Apply Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7635

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST and an ACCOUNT CLERK, knowing typewriting salary according to the qualifications, only experienced need apply to Box No. 830, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 7560

WANTED—Experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and TRACERS. Apply to TARAPORVALA AND BHAROOCHA, Architects, 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, with copies of testimonials stating the salary expected. 7634

WANTED—APPRENTICE BOYS with at least 5th Standard study to learn Mono and Lino work. Pocket expense of Rs. 15 per month will be allowed only to really energetic, regular and hardworking boys. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED Competent BINDERS an COMPOSITORS. Good pay. Only hardworking and competent men should apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

REQUIRED—A CONTROLLER OF PALACES. (1). Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. (2) Will be guided in all respects including security by State Rules. (3). Will be provided with free accommodation but must arrange own motor conveyance for inspection purposes. Apply immediately with copies of certificates and Photographs (which will not be returned) before 15th January, 1920, to THE HOME MINISTER in, His Highness' Government of Alwar. 7475

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—An EMPLOYMENT outside India for a P. E. plucked knowing Book-keeping and Accountancy, Correspondence, Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7555

WANTED—TYPEWRITING JOB WORK at home. Also wishes to work as spare time Typist or General-Clerk one hour daily morning or evening. Apply to Box No. 823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7543

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 400, Liberal interest and instalments. Apply sharp stating terms to Box No. 834, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7606

WANTED—One LANCASHIRE STEEL BOILER, secondhand 8 feet by 30 feet pressure 180 to 200 in good working order. Write in details, MANOR MILL, NADIAD. 7570

WANTED TO LET, long lease, a PLOT of LAND with or without a Bungalow about 2000 square yards, vicinity Tardeo Mahalaxmi or Dadar, adjoining main thorough fare. Apply Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7319

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LAND at Anderi, near Chakala, admeasuring 3500 square yards with sweet-water well. Apply Box No. 829, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 7558

FOR SALE—FIELD PHOTOGRAPHIC SET, with Ross Rapid Synimetrical Lens, 3 slides and traped. All modern movements. Excellent condition. Price moderate. Unique opportunity. For particulars see Prof. SARMANANDA, Jamnastani Building, Opposite Kama Baug, Girgaon. 7636

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, BRUSHES, etc., received by the last English Mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONARY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FOR SALE

MAKE it a point whenever you are in need of any kind of Stationary, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

ITALIAN POTATO SEEDS.—Under auspices of Government, very limited quantity is coming positively on 12th by Steamer Trekieve. Quickest Railway transit arranged at Goods rate. Register orders immediately to avoid disappointment. Apply Sole Importers, R. E. DADACHANJEE and Co., Tank Street, Byculla. Telephone No. 2320. Telegrams: "PLANTAIN." 7676

LEGAL NOTICE

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE

SUIT NO. 24017 OF 1919.

Messrs. SETH BECHAR DHANJI, a firm carrying on business at No. 11, Pollock Street, Calcutta,

Versus

PRANJIVAN SHAMJI LATHIA, residing at Chich Bunder, opposite Fountain, Bombay, c/o Messrs. H. Vardhaman & Co.

To

The Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the above named plaintiffs have instituted the above suit in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 960-12-9 being principal and interest due on a pronote executed by you together with all cost and pleader's fee, you are hereby requested to enter appearance on or before the 22nd January 1920 and defend the suit.

In default the suit will be decreased exparte. 7641

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.

Cicely Hamilton's play on the Swearing System amongst the working girls.

"Diana of Dobson's"

TO-MORROW SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.

Now running in London

"A Temporary Gentleman"

by H. F. Maltby.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

The charming historical.

Three generation play appealing to adults and children alike by Arnold Bennet and Edward Knoblauch.

"Milestones"

WEDNESDAY 14th & FOLLOWING EVENINGS.

The latest screaming farcical comedy

(A big success in London.)

"You never know, y'know"

NOTE—Owing to illness of Artistes, there will be no performances of Howitt Phillips Co., on Monday 12th & Tuesday 13th.

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

The 5-reel FOX Photo-Play.

"Mr. Logan, U. S. A."

The U. S. secret service sent Jim Logan to smash an enemy plot.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

Splendid New Picture Bill.

Sun., Mon. & Tues. at 6-30 & 10 p. m. & Wed., Thurs. & Fri. at 6-30 p. m.

Franklyn Farnum

In the 5-reel Bluebird photo-drama.

"The Car of Chance"

An interesting screen story in which it is told how a touring car, guided by an enterprising young man, serves to breat a treet-car strike and secures a settlement on most gratifying terms.

Also a Rollicking Comic.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

FOR Illustrated BOOKLET
Apply to
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
Near Cinema, Girgaum
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents

FOR A SHORT SEASON

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25
MOSTLY GIRLS
Presenting

A Repertoire of the Up-To-The-Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and Successes

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day Friday 9th, for 3 Days only
"SCHOOL DAYS."

Monday 12th
"SUFFRAGETTES."

Tuesday 13th
"VAUDEVILLE"
AND
"SCHOOL DAYS."

Wednesday 14th
"KING OF PATAGONIA."

Thursday 15th
"OH PAPA."

Friday 16th
"VAUDEVILLE"
"POT POURRI."

Saturday 17th
"STEP LIVELY."

Sunday 18th
"OFF TO THE FRONT."

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

No. Cinema show to-day at 6-30.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"The Tenderfoot"

A "Wolfville" story from the Famous Series

by

Alfred Henry Lewis

Great Tales of adventure and daring and love—narratives of rough men whose guns were notched many times, who would "Shoot on sight" yet imbued with some gentler strain that impelled them to give up their lives for their women-folk or playfully ruffle the soft locks of a child—this is the old West that Alfred Henry Lewis immortalised in print.

The Empress

will make it live on the SCREEN.

"The Tenderfoot"

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

Showing a remarkably four new Pathe Photoplay in fort reels.

THE DRAMA OF

Wil Braham Haven.

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

TWO REEL COMIC.

Times: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m

Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY AT 6 & 8 & 10 P. M.

Please note the change of time.

"WITHOUT A DOUBT THE GREATEST SUPER-PICTURE OF THE YEAR"

Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton's DRURY LANE DRAMA

"SEALED ORDERS"

You will simply sit amazed and tingle all over when you see the terrific fight between two men in the basket of a balloon—thousand feet in mid-air.

You will marvel at the nerve of a girl who, alone, pilots an aeroplane at a hundred miles an hour through the dense clouds.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM).

has the pleasure to announce the last four-reels of the challenge Universal serial

ELMO THE MIGHTY

have just arrived and are being shown to-night at 5-15, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TOGETHER WITH ONE MORE EPISODE OF

CYCLONE SMITH SERIES

featuring your favourite

EDDIE POLO

also a

SCREAMING COMIC

COMING SHORTLY!

The Serial Sensation of the Season

"WOLVES OF KULTURE"

featuring

SHELDON LEWIS AND LEAH BAIRD

of Exploits of Elaine Fame.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT (10th Inst.)

THE FIRST SOCIAL FEATURE

by

Messrs. Patanker, Friends & Co.

adapted from

A well-known Novel

STINGER STUNG

A new departure in INDIAN CINEMATOGRAPHY

See it at

The Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.)

WATCH THE OPENING NIGHT
AND NEW PLACE

Prof. Deval's
GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE

Great Novelty. New Amusements.

(Location—from Kalbadevi, Ramwadi to Naviwadi.)

Dady Seth Agiari Road
(Near G. T High School)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

Saturday 10th January at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Matinee on Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
(and again at 9-30 p. m. as usual.)

Rates of Admission Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 annas.

Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.
R. R. PANDIT. Manager. K. M. VELANKER Agent.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Every Night

Shellar's Royal Circus

100 Animals] and [30 Artists

(For the convenience of the Family Residents of Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Khetwadi, &c.

AT

The Open Ground of the Globe Cinema near Gol Pitha, Sandhurst Road.

To-night at 9-30 p m. (S.T.)

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only.

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1. Gallery As. 8.

T. G. SHELAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*

The perfect rub for aches and pains wherever located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name of

Omana's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
2... ...k. M... ...treet, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTON
Revd. G. R. WALTERS
VISITS
BOMBAY
ORIENT HOTEL.
10th Jan.—11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Eminent Indian writes 10th Dec.—"The medicine did him much good . . . the boy is much better than he was before the use of the medicine."

REMARKABLE TESTIMONIALS
from
MAJOR, I. M. S.

War Hospital, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General and many eminent Indians and Europeans.

Permanent address:
NORTHCOTE LODGE, LONAVLA.

THE AMERICAN REMEDIES.
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In case of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 60 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO ... N DRUG AND CH... MPANY.
...AY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LISTON.

SPECIAL TEXT AND PRIVATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Jan 5th.

MIDDLING AMERICAN PRICES.

	To-day's price.
Jan.	28.88+87
Feb.	
Mar.	27.08+1.1
April	
May	25.15
June	
July	23.76+88
Aug.	21.83+85
Sept.	20 82+84
Oct.	
Nov.	
Dec.	

Prices below 15 d. per pound nominal value.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 5th

Consols 2½ %			51 1/4+½
Bank Rate			6%—2
Indian Government Securities 5 %		91½	Unchgd.
Indian Government Securities 5 %		94½	
Bar Silver in New York			80 75

BAR SILVER.

London, Jan 5th

Spot			39 1/16
2 months			39 1/16
4 months			39 1/16
6 months			39 1/16

London, Jan 5th

Treasury Bills 6 %			£6+½
Treasury Bills 4 %			£6+½
Bank Rate			6%

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 5th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—72 lbs. Quoted		51
Buletta Russ—72 lbs		No offered.
Australian—61 lbs. Quoted		61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Hull Value	£26½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Buyers	£2 ½
Toria Rapeseed;—Jan.-Mar. Buyers	£40½

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£782
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£4 20
Copper Braziers	£1107
Yellow Metals'	76
Hard Spelter	50

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Buyers	50
Do Do. July Aug. Value	64/6
Tone:—Firm.	
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Buyers	87
Do. Do. July-Aug. Buyers	65

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/8
Plantation Thet Latex Crepe Jan.	2/9½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 559 for Fully Good Broach April-May, immediately advanced to Rs. 563, and then gradually declined to Rs. 558. Later on the price fell to Rs. 555½, and improved to Rs. 557½, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. Shortly after the rate advanced to Rs. 562 on rumours of a rise of 40 points in New York yesterday (Wednesday), and after declining to Rs. 559½, the bazaar closed at Rs. 559. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 558½, advanced to Rs. 561, and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 8 P. M.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach		April-May		556½
Fully Good Bengal		Jan.		47½
Fine Oomras		"		295

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 6 P. M. JAN 5TH 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach		Jan.	388
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	549
Fine Oomras		"	292
Fine M.G. Oomras		March	456

MYERS PUMPS

The only recognized and renowned

HOUSE OF PUMPS

FOR ALL PURPOSES IN INDIA.

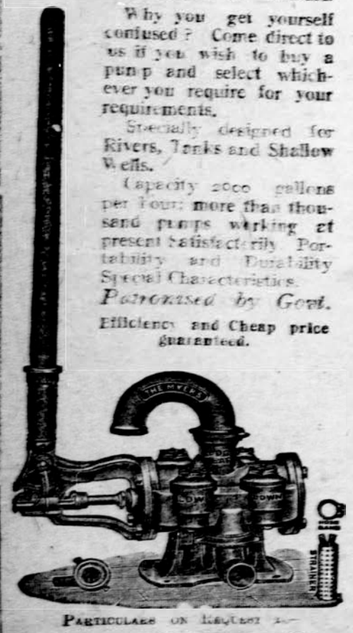
Why you get yourself confused? Come direct to us if you wish to buy a pump and select whichever you require for your requirements.

Specially designed for Rivers, Tanks and Shallow Wells.

Capacity 2000 gallons per hour; more than thousand pumps working at present satisfactorily. Portability and Durability Special Characteristics.

Patronised by Govt.

Efficiency and Cheap price guaranteed.



PARTICULARS ON ENQUIRY TO—

K. B. JOSHI & CO.,

Sole Agents.

321, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	418	462	382	Ready.
M.G. Oomras No. 1	485	475	455	..	"
Central Provinces No. 1	516	505	495	..	"
" " 2	505	495	475	..	"
M.G. Southerns ..	..	..	..	..	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Jan 5th 6-30 p.m.

Article.	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 76-78	75 0 0	10 12 0
" " Cawnpore 76-80	75 0 0	10 12 0
" Karachi Bengal	76 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	..
" Cawnpore	17 0 0	..
" Yellow Cawnpore	17 0 0	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 12 0
" " Thin	16 8 0	17 4 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	123 0 0	27 8 0
" Gujar 75-25	125 0 0	..
" Gujar 50-50	115 0 0	..
" Black	110 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	100 0 0	..
Mowrawood	9 12 0	..
Parley	50 0 0	..
Cantermeel	75 0 0	14 8 0
Forward	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April May	0 11 3	
Linseed May	17 12	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9th.

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1 3 11/16
Bank Demand	1 3 3/4
Dem Acceptances 3m/s.	1 4 1 2
Bar Demand	40½
Amoweat Dollars	222
Hongkong "	922
Shanghai "	266
Japan "	110½
Straits "	107½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 27/5.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/3 11/16.
D. D. on London, 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Mnd/s, 2/4 5/8.
D. D. Buying London, 2/4.
D. D. on France, 440.
Credit 3 Mnd/s, 450.
T. T. on Japan, 112 1/2.
60 D/set Japan, 163.
D. D. no Hongkong, 222.
D. D. on Shanghai, 356.
D. D. on Singapore, 103 1/2.
D. D. on New York, 229.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan income-tax free, 94 12.
5½ per cent. War Loan due, 1920-22, 99/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 71.
6 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 101/4.
4 per cen. Municipal long dated, 69.
6 per cent. Municipal short dated, 101.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 69.
5½ per cent. Reddy, 80.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed strong owing to speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Advance 2,250, By. Uniteds 1,875, By. Dyeing 2,825, By. Cotton 925, Fazulbhoy 1,500, Bradbury 650, Cen. India, Colaba 2,750, Coorla 1,600, Crescent 525, Currimbhoy 1,010, David 1,450, Finlay 1,140, Ind. Malwa 845, Kastoorchand 2,025, Khatau 680, Kohinoor 3,225, Luxmi Cotton 2,600; Madhavrao 470, Madhowji 4,025, Morarji 4,900, New Great 845, New City 2,780, Pearls 1,075, Premier 160, Shapurji 585, Sholapur 11,000, Simplex 1,125, Swan 1,200, Swadeshi 3,775; Tata Mill 1,550, Alcock 1,230, By. Burma 920, Bt. Burma Petro. 26/8 pr, By. Tramway 1,072/8, By. Steam 520, Ratni Ord. 255, Ratni Defd. 1,650, New India Insurance 36 pr, Shivrajpur 42, Tata Ord. 210, Tata Defd. 1,015, Tata Hydro 1,270, Tata Bank 60/8, Tata Oil 395, Scindia Steam 17/8 pr, Vulcan Insurance 2/8 premium.

GOVT. OFFER FOR MORE GOLD.

TENDERS FOR SALE OF 5TH INSTANT ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Of the tenders for gold bullion presented at the eighth sale held on the 5th instant all tenders at Rs. 26-4-3 per tola and above have been accepted in full. The total amount of gold is 7,68,300 tolas and the average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 26-7-9 per tola. Tenders for the ninth sale will be received up to twelve noon (Standard Time) on Monday the 19th of January when 7,50,000 tolas will be offered for sale under the same conditions as before.

(Continued from column 3.)

S. S. Burma Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S. S. Totomi Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, H. Bejnath.
S. S. Kosoku Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.
S. S. Kosoku Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.
S. S. Shinyo Maru for Hongkong:—323 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
S. S. Totomi Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.
S. S. Itola for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton grey twist, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 50 bales cotton grey twist, E. Sarafally and Co.; 50 bales cotton grey twist, E. S. Abdul Kyum; 21 cwts. sharkfins, H. B. Bhesania and Co.
S. S. Shinyo Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 130 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
S. S. Delwara for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 1500 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 1258 bales cotton grey twist, I. David; 200 bales cotton yarn, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 300 bales cotton grey twist, M. H. Dadabhji.
S. S. Totomi Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8.

S. S. Abydos, Milne, Moulmein, December 26.
S. S. Yakumo Maru, Saito, Cardiff, November 28.
S. S. Taroba, Sullivan, Durban, December 18.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8.

S. S. Mansing, Smith, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Orthia, Pearson, Genoa.
S. S. Barjora, Hobday, Busreh, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. War Cuta, Duncan, Busreh.
S. S. Warooriga, Pallett, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Taroba for Durban, etc.
Steamer Norocco for Hull.
Steamer Banca for China.
Steamer Nimredosa for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Yakumo Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok, etc.

S. S. Abydos:—The steamer Abydos, 1,939 tons, Captain W. A. Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on the 21st ultimo.

S. S. Yakumo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Yakumo Maru, 1,958 tons, Captain J. Saito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said and Port Soudan, with ballast, which port she had left on the 28th November.

S. S. Taroba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s African mail steamer Taroba, 3,657 tons, Captain J. R. O. Sullivan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Delagoa Bay, Berbejra, Zanzibar and Mombassa, with mails, a general cargo and 55 cabin and 285 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 18th ultimo.

S. S. Mansing:—The A. Nimazi's steamer Mansing, 1,672 tons, Captain I. G. Smith, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf Ports, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. War Cuta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer War Cuta, 1,487 tons, Captain W. R. Duncan, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S. S. Warooriga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Harooriga, 1,341 tons, Captain G. B. Pallett, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 8th January, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Akbar..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
A Nawab..	E F	N F	..T M & Co
C & E.			
Ranpo n Mara Calcutta	N F		..N Y Kaisha
D A E Kofuku Maru..	Yokohama	W F	..O S Kaisha
F Orthia..	Genoa	7-1-20	..Graham & Co
G Jayanto..	N F	N F	..K & Co
K Pentakota	N F	A F	..M M & Co
L Furnea..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Bajune..	Mobasa	N F	P Foundry & Co
Offside			
Nallitana Busra		N F	..M M & Co
O Lichuing	N F	E F	..M M & Co
O Yowata..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
P Bandra..	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
Q Barjora..	Gulf	E F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Eave ..	Bhavnagar	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati.	N F	E F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Inverness	Dunkirk	N F	..T M & Co
2 Kamado Maru..	Japan	10-1-20	..O S Kaisha
4 Saigon Maru	Japan	8-1-20	..O S Kaisha
5 Khosrou	Jeddah	7-1-20	..T M & Co
6 Totomi Maru..	Japan	N F	..N Y Kaisha
7 Burma Maru..	Kobe	N F	..O S Kaisha
8 Suki Maru	Kobe	10-1-20	..O S Kaisha
9 Kosoku Maru ..	Kobe	13-1-20	..O S Kaisha
10 Abron ..	Colombo	10-1-20	..G Wa Co
12 & 13 Shinyo Maru	Japan	17-1-20	..N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa ..	Karachi	8-1-20	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Diwara	Shanghai	N F	..M M & Co
6 Dogra..	Rangoon	11-1-20	..T M & Co
6 Kamar Hind Parawati	E F	N F	R B Collins & Co
7 Warleon	E F	9-1-20	..W & A G & Co
8 Malmdosa	N F	N F	..K & Co
9 Warooriga	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
10 War Cuta	Busra	7-1-20	..G Wa Co
11 Elysia	Liverpool	18-1-20	..Graham & Co
13 Lunza & Parawati	E F	N F	..B E C & Co
18 Dorlaston Court..	Hull	E F	..Graham & Co
18 Nalyan	U K	N F	..M M & Co
14 Italia	Japan	9-1-20	..M M & Co
17 Pgladern	Busra	N F	..Dir R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Orara ..	E F	E F	..E Dewood Kail

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Montrose ..	E F	18 days	..Graham & Co
Gandara ..	24 hours	8-1-20	..M M & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 8.

S. S. Elysia for Liverpool:—250 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.; 138 bales wool, Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 62 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Elysia for Marseilles:—1501 cwts. gingilly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2 pots essence de ginger grass, Volkart Bros.; 1746 cwts. crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co.

S. S. Elysia for Barcelona via Marseilles:—100 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S. S. Morocco for Hull:—25360 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Morocco for Dunkirk:—10 pots essence de palma rosa, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Montrose for New York:—5000 cwts. C. myrabolam, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 432 cwts. myrabolam, M. Gaorishanker.

S. S. Abron for New York:—35 nongs empty ammonia cylinder, Dhanjibhoy Ice Factory.

S. S. Norwich City for Genoa:—48 bundles mats, 40 rolls coir matting, Ebrahim Taiber and Co.; 799 cwts. pepper, National Financing and Commission Corporation; 1000 cwts. myrabolam, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S. S. Gandara for Genoa:—4000 cwts. rape seed, 15996 cwts. teelseed, 10000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Kosoku Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 300 bales cotton G. Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Kobe:—164 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Samaldhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 46 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Totomi Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 100 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

S. S. Suki Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Shinyo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Burma Maru for Kobe:—1600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Kofuku Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

(Continued in column 2.)

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Ethyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, BFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellins
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G. R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, CN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yelow G
Acid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diaramine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LR
Light Acid Brown L

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Jan. 8.)

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John C. Moomaw as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

Mr. J. G. Bendien, Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on 15th November 1919.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a special temporary appointment on Rs. 2,500 a month for a period of six months and to appoint the Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., to hold it.

Mr. Vaman Gangadhar Pendse, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Thana, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. L. Graham, Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for eighteen months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. P. O'Brien, Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for one month and twenty-five days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. J. W. Fellowes, Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for five months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy, Superintendent of Police has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India, an extension for three months of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to empower Mr. L. Coutinho, Assistant Judge, Dharwar, to hold inquiries into Local Board Election cases generally in that district.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to withdraw, with effect from the 1st January 1920, the Magisterial powers conferred on the following Subordinate Judges by the Government Notifications mentioned against their names:—(1) Mr. Vasudev Vishnu Phadke, Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal:—(2) Mr. Ramchandra Shesgirrao Savanur, Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot:—(3) Mr. Gangadhar Moreshvar Phatak, Subordinate Judge, Bijapur.

The Honourable Mr. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days on full pay in combination with furlough with effect from the 7th June 1920 up to the beginning of the October vacation of the High Court, with permission to prefix to it the ensuing Summer vacation and to suffix the October vacation of the High Court.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, on relief by Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., to revert as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, pending further orders. Mr. Jyeshtharam Nathubhai Bhat to continue to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct, under section 193 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, that Mr. Mehta shall try such cases as the Session Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., has been granted privilege leave for thirty days from the date of relief.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to grade Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 250 per mensem for a period of six months and to appoint Mr. Shapurji Dinsha Nawa to hold it and do duty as Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police at Kaira.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., on termination of his special duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, vice Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S.;

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., on relief to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara;

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in Sind.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Pandurang Sadashiv Pagnis to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Hanumant Pare, pending further orders;

Khan Saheb Enayatkhan Chandkhan to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. Saiyid Jaffer Saiyid Zain El-Edrus on leave or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to create two additional temporary appointments of Assistant Land Acquisition Officers for the City of Bombay for a period of two years and to appoint to them Captain T. H. O. Collings, 1/5th The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, and Lieutenant R. A. Bigham, 3rd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, pending further orders.

The services of Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industries for a period of six months.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., to act as Registrar of Co-operative Societies vice Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for one month in continuation of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. A. E. Sharp has, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed for the selection of Civil Engineers for service in India, been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Bombay Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer. He is posted to the Central Division.

Grand Clearance Sale

FOR

Xmas & New Year's Day

New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

From 15th December to 10th January 1920, a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, PRAG MAHAL, BOMBAY.

Tropical Hats

FOR

Indian Wear

We have just received our new Stock of

PITH HATS

EXPRESSLY MADE FOR US.

Quality the Best and **Price** Reasonable.

Curzon Pith Hats, covered grey Felt with Silk Puggree and Straw Crown Rs. 17/8.

C. T. C. Pith Hats, covered Solaro with Straw Crown Rs. 8/8.

C. T. C. Pith Hats, covered Quilted Khaki with Silk Puggree to match Rs 8/8.

Sizes 6 to 7½ Terms Cash or V.P.P.

Vulley & Sons,

HATTERS,

Near Hotel Majestic, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

INSPECTION OF PORT TRUST WORKS

We are informed that the Port Trustees intend to hold an Inspection of Port Trust Works on Tuesday, the 10th February, 1920.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mrs Annie Besant will lecture at the Excelsior Theatre, Parel, this evening at 6-30 (B. T.) on "The Duty of the Theosophical Society to India."

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd. notifies the following delays on cablegrams.

Bombay to London.—Full rate, 5 days.
London to Bombay.—Full rate 2½ days.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Prof. V. G. Kale, will deliver a public lecture on "India in Industrial Revolution" today, at 6 p.m.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

On Sunday, the 11th instant there will be XIII hours' Adoration in the Gloria Church Byculla. The High Mass with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament will commence at 7 a.m. The Evening Service with Sermon, Procession and 3 Benedictions (2 outside and one inside the Church) will commence, at 6 p.m. His Grace will preside at the Evening Service.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Dr. G. K. Irani, will deliver lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" in the Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association from Sunday next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. in the Central Hall, of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao, Bombay. The course consists of a series of about 8 interesting lectures fully illustrated with charts, diagrams, etc., on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory Digestive and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning and Poisoning, etc. No fee is received for imparting this very useful instruction. Collegians, Students of higher classes, and other English speaking gentlemen of all communities are cordially invited. The Home Nursing Class will also commence from the same day and hour and at the same place.

WORKMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Janoo Ananda, a Hindu workman on the G. I. P. Railway, at Kalyan, who was crushed and killed between the platform and the train on the 3rd. The deceased was trying to cross over to the opposite platform, when he was knocked down by a train and crushed. He was picked up and was found to have been seriously injured. He was taken to the Railway hospital at Kalyan, but the doctor said it was a case for the J. J. Hospital. He was then taken to the latter place and died there the same afternoon. The House Surgeon J. J. Hospital, stated that the man died of shock following multiple injuries. The deceased, he said, need not have been sent to the J. J. Hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of death in the circumstances stated above, and remarked that with two hospitals at Kalyan there appeared to have been no need for transferring the case to the J. J. Hospital in Bombay, thus increasing the sufferings of the injured man.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

The following are Handicaps for the Sixth Extra Meeting, to be run on Saturday, 10th January:—

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. (R.C.) Terms, Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 200.

Towfik 8-12, Heckler 8-12, Duke of Sparta 8-12, Harmless 8-12, Lord Belmore 8-12, Ruddigore 8-12, Adar 8-12, Andelis 8-12, Abood 8-12, Abadan 8-12, Paymaster 8-12, Dilawar 8-12, Sandow 8-12, Berar 8-12, Romance 8-12, Centry 8-12, Rajkumar 8-8, Shah 8-8, Ashroff 8-8, Clinker 8-8, Suggar 8-8, Nusser 8-8, Jazz 8-8, Arvil 8-8, Sharaban 8-8, Ambush 8-8, Royalty 8-8, Prince Charlie 8-8, Mudlol 8-8, Banjo 8-8, Fox 8-4, Nevermind 8-4, Velvet 8-4, Jamil 8-4; Versban 8-4, Zerift 8-4, Decoration 8-4, Yavar 8-4, Gold Coin 8-4; Trade Mark 8-4 Arabian Prince 8-4, Hawee 8-0, Hundoob 8-0, Waterloo 8-0, Kruzel 8-0, Mighty Atom 8-0, Honeysuckle Cash Dox 7-10, Damira 7-10, Freedom 7-10, Balance 7-10, Surban 7-6, All Clear 7-6, Tilbury 7-2.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles. Handicap. Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Treddle 9-7, Yuan 9-5, Javelin 8-9, Lupinus 8-8, Final Proof 8-8, Decorum 8-3, Fugle Lady 8-2, Japanese Pine 7-12, Tarquin 7-11, Dorian 7-9, Sauntere 7-2, Adelaide II 7-1, Oosmania 6-7, Gantry 6-7.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards. Handicap. Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250, third, Rs. 750.

Red Cross 9-3, Anaiza 9-3, Durban 8-10, Khundil 8-8, Warminster 8-8, Defender 8-8, Four Aces 8-4, Tit Bits 8-2, Innocence 8-1, Gazal 8-0, Resident 8-0, Mechanic 7-13, Fury 7-12, Ferry Boat 7-11, Peacemaker 7-9, Golshan 7-9, Bluey Lee 6-7, Beadmaker 6-7.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE. Distance 1 mile. Handicap. Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Rose Hill 9-4, Red Prince 9-3, Good Morning 9-2, Tit Bits 9-2, Ajax 9-0, Resident 9-0, Royal Court 8-13, Quantity 8-13, Dowlat 8-12, Zuheir 8-10, Gold King 8-1, Mooltan 8-1, Black Hussar 7-13, Investo 7-12, Salsette 7-11, Black Ivory 7-11, Taj 7-11, Nassau 7-10, Paladin 7-7, Diamond King 7-9, Winning Post 7-8, Dandelion 7-6, Angler 7-4, Balloon 7-3, Victor 7-0.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight). Handicap. Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Yellow Jester 9-5, Miss Rollestone 9-1, Bellicose 9-0, Archer 8-13, Fire Finch 8-8 Kenilworth 8-8, Cranked Glass 8-7, Beckhampton 8-5, Liburty 8-2, Belle Syme 8-1, Cymar 7-13, Owen Roe 7-3, Lemon 7-8, Stop Watch 7-7.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles. Handicap. Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

Dewangham 9-10, Charcoal 8-9, Cimarron 8-9, Calder Vale 8-5, Thunder 8-4 Penny Pie 8-1, Aleli 8-1, Country Lad 7-12 Vallance 7-11, Cheecha'o 7-9, Cyanite 7-6, Flaxtel 6-10.

(Continued from column 3.)

He assured them that if any member of the Corporation undertook to look after such a shop the Director of Civil Supplies would be too glad to issue a license.

All the amendments being put to vote, were lost and Dr. Sukhia's amendment was carried and passed as a substantive proposition.

RISE IN PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

FAILURE OF CONTROL SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when an address to Lord Sinha was voted, and the proposition moved by Dr. Viegas in the last sitting of the Corporation, was further discussed. During the discussion Mr. Murzban, Dr. Sukhia and Col. Gidney proposed amendments and eventually Dr. Sukhia's amendment was carried by a majority.

At the outset the Corporation voted an address to be given to Lord Sinha on the 16th instant at the Town Hall at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time). The Corporation then resumed discussion on the proposal moved by Dr. A. Viegas, at the last sitting of the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas had moved:—

"That the President be requested to address Government respectfully representing the desirability of taking steps to regulate and enforce retail prices under the existing system of control of rice so that the poor, and the working and the middle class population of the City may be benefited to a greater extent than at present. (2) That the President be also requested respectfully to urge upon Government the advisability of instituting an enquiry into the question, whether prices of other necessaries of life should also be controlled with a view to reducing the high prices thereof ruling at present and to check their rise in future."

WANTED A SUPERVISING BOARD.

Dr. Chunilal Setji in supporting the motion said the chief cause of the present unrest, the high prices of the foodstuffs and the Corporation would do well to address the Government on the subject. He said the problem should be tackled promptly and effectively. There had been profiteering in all directions, but profiteering in necessaries of life should be controled by the Government. It was not sufficient only to control the prices, but there should be a supervising board to see that the prices were controlled in a way that both the consumer and the supplier might not suffer. He suggested that the board should consist of Government officers, representatives of the Corporation and some selected citizens, and one of its duties would be to see that the prices fixed might not be higher than what they thought to be. The present strike of mill workers, he said, would not have taken place if the prices had not been allowed to rise in the way they had done.

MERCHANTS SUBMIT FALSE RETURNS.

Dr. Dadachanji said that after the Armistice the Government control on the rice was relaxed on the application of the merchants, and as soon as that was done the prices at once went up. He submitted that there was no reason to force up the prices of foodstuffs as there was a sufficient stock in Bombay. The fact was that the returns submitted by merchants were false and that the Controller was not in a position to challenge them. He said many complaints were made to the Controller, but no reply had come out as yet. He thought a proper that Dr. Viegas should have brought forward a constructive proposal for the consideration of the Government. It was the duty of the leading citizens to go to the merchants and consult their rates and ask those whose rates were unreasonable to make them reasonable and then something would be done. After that a committee of the Corporation could have been formed. Without the co-operation of public-spirited citizens with the Government, the problem could not be solved. Mere talking in the house and writing in the newspapers would not do. In England notwithstanding the Profiteering Act, prices had been forced up three or four times even after the Act was passed.

INCREASING PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS SINCE 1885.

Mr. A. J. Wadia expressed his surprise at the statement of Dr. Viegas that they could get eggs formerly, a dozen at six annas. He could not remember having ever paid such prices for eggs. He then quoted figures published by the Government of India to show that the prices of foodstuffs had been on the increase since 1885. He stated that between 1875 and 1895 the rise in the price of food-grains was only 14 per cent. Between 1895 and 1913 the rise was 85 per cent, and between 1913 and the first half of 1919 there was another rise of 10 per cent., making in all since 1895. The price of sugar rose from 53 to 104 per cent. between 1913 and 1918; grey shirting rose from 104 to 195 per cent. between 1913 and 1918; salt from 61 to 275 and kerosine from 142 to 250 during the period between 1913 and 1918. Taking sugar, salt and kerosine together the average rise in prices was about 140 per cent. during the war period. He maintained that the prices had risen more during the last two years than ever before. He said something might be done by arranging for cheap freights and facilities to Rangoon. He then proceeded with the question of the present strike of mill workers and said that the mill-operatives were much better off than other labourers and they were much better paid than others.

At this stage the Chairman ruled Mr. Wadia out of order.

MR. MURZBAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. P. J. Murzban then moved an amendment which ran as follows:—

"A committee be appointed to enquire into the causes and reasons of the abnormal prices of certain necessaries of life, especially of sugar, rice and ghee, and to report within a month the best way and means to check the prices in future."

He said that they should approach the Government with some constructive proposals and that these could be suggested by the Committee.

WANTED PEOPLE'S SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in seconding the amendment said that he appreciated it as the original motion of Dr. Viegas would not be as effective as he had thought. He did not find any fault with the principle underlying the existence of the Controller's Department, but its methods were open to criticism as it had not succeeded in carrying out the object for which it was created. He realised that to enable the poor and the middle class people to purchase the necessaries of life at low prices was a task which could not be accomplished by any Government, however efficient it might be, without the sympathy and the support of the people. He, therefore, suggested that the Committee should be formed and investigate into the matter and then submit a report to the Corporation.

Mr. S. Dhondy, in supporting the amendment, said that instead of putting the whole burden of giving relief to the poor on the shoulders of the Government rich capitalists should come forward and start fisheries, dairy farms and poultry farms, to increase the food supply. No relief would be given to the starving poor by starting new mills and insurance companies as they had been doing hitherto.

Dr. D. B. Master said that the public had a right to know why the Controller had failed to control the prices of foodstuffs. He thought the Committee proposed by Mr. Murzban should question the Controller on the point and examine the merchants, concerned. He then moved a rider to the amendment to the effect that the Committee be empowered to take evidence and expert advice, if necessary.

Mr. Murzban accepted the rider and it was added to the amendment.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Sukhia then moved another amendment combining Dr. Viegas' proposition and Mr. Murzban's amendment and adding that the Government should be informed that the Corporation had appointed a committee to consider the question in all its aspects and that they would report to it the conclusion arrived at by the Corporation at an early date. He doubted if the Committee would be able to prepare its report in a month. He therefore thought it desirable that both the bodies should investigate side by side. He suggested that cheap grain shops should be started in all parts of the city and that the Corporation should pay any deficit that might arise.

"CONTROL IS A FRAUD."

The control, Dr. Sukhia added, was but a fraud and it as shown to the public in a Small Causes Court case. He said if at all there should be a control it should be founded on sounder basis and that responsible offices should be made to submit weekly reports to the public.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded the amendment.

Col. Gidney moved an amendment that a deputation of some members be appointed to represent to the Government the subject-matter of Dr. Viegas' proposal. He said the statistics quoted by Mr. Wadia showed that there had been considerable increases in prices and therefore drastic measures were necessary to check them. He said Dr. Viegas' appeal was to satisfy the needs of the poor and middle classes, but it seemed to him that the well-to-do classes were also affected by the profiteering as there was profiteering in English goods also. He, therefore, suggested the introduction of a Profiteering Act on the lines of the one in force in England for the benefit of the cities like Bombay.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded the amendment.

STOP ALL EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit did not think that the control even if properly and efficiently carried out, would be the only means of their salvation. Their stocks had been greatly depleted before the monsoon and their foodstuffs were exported on a large scale outside India during the war, and he thought they should urge upon the Government the necessity of stopping all exports of foodstuffs from India till their stocks came up to the level of those before the war. He thought there should be a joint effort on the part of the different provinces to impress upon the Government of India the necessity of this step. He said there was another point and it was that they had been suffering to a considerable extent on account of the shortage of waggons and railway materials that were necessary to carry foodstuffs from one part of the country to another. During the war considerable amount of rolling-stock and railway materials were taken away from India. He asked whether those were replaced. He thought the Government should issue a communiqué on the point.

Mr. H. P. Mody suggested that instead of seventeen members they should appoint half a dozen members who could sacrifice and finish the work promptly. In his opinion a smaller committee would be in a better position to consult merchants and experts.

The President then declared that in case of a committee being appointed he would call its meeting every day.

WHY CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS WERE CLOSED.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy said he was in sympathy with Dr. Viegas' proposition in so far as it asked for a closer supervision on the control system. He said some time back there was a small Advisory Committee which used to meet every week to help the Director of Civil Supplies. About four months ago, the position of rice in the city was easy and it was considered that there was no necessity for that Committee and it was therefore dissolved. It was stated that the rise in price was due to the closing of certain cheap grain shops. But the fact was that as soon as these shops got their allotted stock of grains from the Director of Civil Supplies they sold the same to merchants at a large profit. This was brought to the notice of the Director who closed the shops. There were certain shops which would still continue as they were very good shops. He said those were started by some public-spirited citizens.

(Continued in column 1.)

ANTI KHILAFAT MOVEMENT IN SIND.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY.

MOSLEMS' ANXIETY FOR OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

A correspondent wiers form Hyderabad (Sind):—

The Sind Provincial Khalifat Conference met here on the 4th instant, 800 delegates from towns and villages of the province attending. That there was unusual enthusiasm and anxiety for the future of Islam was visible on every face. Rais Janmahomed Bhurgri, chairman of the reception committee, after referring to the Khalifat question and the Anti-Khalifat intrigues in Sind said that under such atmosphere in Sind no Mussulman can enjoy with easy mind the liberty of religion—the birth right of every man. Maulma Ghulam Mahomed in his presidential address dwelt at considerable length on the importance of Khalifat the question of Jazir Tulrab and the Anti-Khalifat movement started by some officials in Sind. He said that there was only one issue before the government servants.

In the second sitting the following resolutions were passed.

"This conference while thanking illegible for his endorsement of the announcement made by government regarding their strict neutrality religious matters and for his warning government servants in Sind or their having taken part in the Anti-Khalifat movement expresses (a) that mere warning will not produce the desired effect on the future conduct of these government servants and in fact there is greater apprehension among Mussulmans that after the warning they would exercise their official strength more carefully and secretly in order to still more harass Mussulmans the Khalifat believerso and that in fact they have already commenced such an attempt. (b) That an independent mixed commission of officials and non-officials and appointed to investigate openly the unlawful actions and high handedness of such officials and until such time as such commission is appointed these official should be suspended or should at least be removed immediately from Sind. If this is not done unrest among the public will go on getting every day deeper and it shall certainly produce a serious result the responsibility of which would lie on Government

(2) "This conference is in agreement with the Moslem world in the clear belief that his Imperial Majesty Sultan Whaceduddin is the lawful commander of the faithful and this conference places on record the fact that Mussulmans owe a sincere and deep spiritual allegance to to the person of the Khalifat on account of the fact that he is the successor of the holy prophet and is commander of Islam.

This resolution has been cabled to the grand Vazir to be placed at the feet of the Khalifat.

With great sorrow and pain this conference observes the fact that the demands of the Indian Moslems with regard to Khalifat Jaziratularab and the holy places have so far found no acceptance and there are visible dangers of the promises given from time to time by Lord Hardinge Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George with regard to Turkey and the Holy Places remaining unfulfilled in right and true spirit. Sind Mussulmans therefore resolve that any peace which brings about the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and takes away holy places out of the custody of the Khalifat would keep Mussulmans in a perpetual state or sorrow and discontent and Mussulmans would not be responsible for the unhappy results that may result there from and under those circumstances Mussulmans would be justified in every way if they found themselves compelled to carry out their religious dictates and not to enlist themselves in the British army sent against Islamic countries or for the extension of the British Empire."

(4) This conference resolution to establish a *baitulmal* fund for the protection of the sacred Khalifat for which collection work must be started from today. The committee at Karachi with Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon as its treasurer was recognised.

CONVENTION OF ANJUMANE ULEMAI.

Rs. 1,500 in cash besides promises were collected on the spot.

On the following day the convention of the Anjumane Ulemai, Sind was held and there was a large number of peers and Moylvees present. The convention passed the following resolutions: —

(1) This convention makes a personal appeal to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd about the following and earnestly demands from the Government of Bombay the adequate punishment and immediate removal from Sind of those government servants who have in connection with the Anti-Khalifat movement persecuted and have get people ersecuted because persection of religious heads and of Mussulmans is up till now continuing. This persecution is discrediting the name of the Government. If the Government does not adequately punish them and remove them immediately from Sind the Anjumani Ulemai, Sind will understand that those Government servants are dearer to the Government than their subjects and then the Anjumani will be compelled to issue its decision in accordance with Shariat.

2. This convention draws the attention of his Excellency the Governor to those criminal cases which have been filed against some prominent and despectable Mussulmans of Larkana District. It is the considered opinion of the Anjumane that these cases have been filed with the help of and through the agents of some Government servants connected with the anti-Khilafat movement. The Anjumani, therefore urges Government to appoint at once an independent commission to investigate the regular persecution of Mussulmans that has been going on in Sind since the anti Khilafat movement was launched and further appeals to Government to postpone the cases until the appointment of the Commission.

(3) This convention of the Ulemas of Sind appeals to the All-India Moslem League, the All-India Central Khilafat Committee and the Moslem leaders of India to come to the assistance of Sind Ulemas and Sind Mussulmans to save them from persecution in connection with the anti-Khilafat movement.

(4) This convention resolves to help financially those Mussalmans against whom cases have been filed on account of the Khilafat question.

A good sum was collected at the spot.

(5) This convention congratulates Moulvi Mahomedali and Moulvi Shankatali on their standing firm on their faith in spite of the hardships of internment and jail.

(6) This convention is in agreement with the resolutions passed by the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi on 23rd November, 1919 regarding boycott and withholding of co-operation from Government.

(7) In anticipation of the sanction of Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, President, Provincial Khilafat Committee, this convention resolves to hold the next Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference at Larkana on the fifth of February.

This convention was held under the presidency of Pir Aga Ghulam Mujadid Sahib. Both the Khilafat Conference and the convention were a real success and the Larkana Conference promises to be still a greater success since Larkana has suffered most on account of the intrigues of the anti-Khilafat propagandists. It is expected that the leaders from outside Sind will also attend it.

"RACES AND GAMBLING IN BOMBAY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay has certainly done a good thing in passing a bill to check the gambling in Bucket-shops. When the bill was introduced in the local Legislative Council the Hon. member in charge of the bill implored the members not to delay the passage of bill so that it should be brought in force before the present racing had begun. Even H. E. Governor while closing the debate earnestly appealed to the members to pass the bill in one sitting to save the poor from ruin in the present Bombay Racing Season. This clearly demonstrated the fact that the Government was earnest in its efforts but thanks to the delay in bringing the bill in force the Bucket-shops are conducting heir dirty and nefarious trade with the same if not greater freedom as they were doing before the passage of the bill. I am sure H. E. the Governor will kindly see that his intentions of saving the poor people from being poorer still will be carried out immediately without any delay.—Yours, etc.

V. S. DIVEKAR.

Kalyan, Jan. 6.

(Continued from Column 6).

of the country congratulating me and my daughter-in-law on the return of Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali to their home and family. I am old and feeble and have been ill for months past or I would have acknowledged every affectionate greeting separately. Now, however, I must be content with offering my thanks to one and all through the national press of India and I trust they will accept it. Naturally, I would like to have my sons with me for some time at least now that they have come back to me, but I am told that the work for which their lives have been consecrated needs them even more than I and their families and that one or both may have to go abroad for some months. We, therefore, most willingly accept the demand of the country and the community and shall spare them for as long as their work for Islam and India may need them. The wonderful display of affection and confidence with which they have been received on their release gladdens my heart, but what they have been received on their release gladdens my heart, but what they tell me of the blessings poured down on their heads by my sisters and daughters of the Punjab has touched me deeply. I feel confident that Indian and Moslem womanhood will now rise to the occasion and help the great cause of Islam and India with every price or handful of grain that it can spare even by pinching the whole household in the very necessaries of life. Men have many things to occupy their minds and engross their hearts, but we women have only our homes to keep us busy and our God to worship and serve dutifully. Today our duty to God and to our Motherlands has a far higher claim on us than ever and I fely trust that the women of India will demonstrate to the world that we are capable of sacrificing ourselves for God and Country no less willingly and uncomplainingly, but on the contrary much more than we have been sacrificing ourselves for our fathers and husbands, brothers and sons. All may appear to be lost, but so long as this spirit of Indian womanhood is not lost, I, for one, feel that nothing that really matters is lost.

A "FAT" KHILAFAT PURSE!

"THE WELCOME WE ASK FOR."

ALI BROTHERS APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, servants of Kaaba, Rampur State, wire to us under date January, 8:—

"We shall be grateful if the National Press of India will kindly enable us to express our deep gratitude to the nation for the extremely generous and warm reception it has accorded to us on our release. Hundreds of telegraphic messages and letters, couched in terms of over powering affection, have poured in during the last week, expressing joy at the termination of our incarceration and praying for the success of our work and, if we ever came to deserve half the blessings showered upon us in such generous measure by every Indian community, no doubt could exist about the ultimate success of our undertaking. We hope soon to be able to acknowledge every one of these kind messages, but in the meantime we trust our brothers and sisters will take the will for the deed. At the pressing invitation of Delhi, which had been for long the centre of our work, we are proceeding thither on Friday and shall proceed thence to Lahore to fulfil an engagement made with the good people of the afflicted, but brave hearted, Punjab. Our brethran in other centres have been wiring most pressing invitations to us to visit them. We would take this opportunity of requesting them to wire to us to Rampur or to Delhi as many alternative dates as they can suggest that may suit their convenience. We shall, to the best of our power, accomodate them; though we feel confident they would themselves realise that the demands of the work in hand must take precedence.

We expect to hear from his Excellency the Viceroy in a day or two when he would be pleased to receive the Khilafat Conference Deputation and arrangements are in train for the deputation to proceed to England, America and Turkey. Through the kind assistance of his Excellency we trust they will be enabled to start at the latest by the end of this month. Our case is so strong and based so firmly on the solid rock of Religion and reason that we should have very little doubt of the success of our mission. No effort will be spared to conciliate Europe and America and to convince them of the genuineness of our deepest concern for the Caliphate, the Jazeerat ul Arab, the Holy Places and the intigrity of the Ottoman Empire, of the extreme reasonableness of our demands. In relation to these the solid mass of the Entire Islam is at our back. In the meantime Rs. 1,000,000 have to be collected within the month for the deputations and generally for the work in hand. Much as we desire to meet our friends and fellow workers all over the country we must make it clear that the main purpose of our itinerary is the accomplishment of the work we have taken in hand. A fat Khilafat purse to be remitted on our arrival to the All-India Khilafat Committee Bombay, is the kind of welcome we ask for and expect, and we would beg our kind friends to waste no money on other manifestestations of their generousity and joy at our release. Once more to one and all we offer our heartest thanks and we include among those everyone, whether an official or a non-official, who in any way assisted us in securing our freedom once more.

We shall, we hope, soon succeed in forgetting any discourtesy or unkindness that was, at times, shown to us by some of those charged with the duty of keeping us in custody whether as ordinary detenus interned under the Defence of India Act or as state prisoners confined in jail; but we feel certain we shall never forget the courtesy and consideration we received generally from English and Indian officials and in particular from Dr. Quinn, the Superintendent of Betul Jail, who, alas, passed away so suddenly and did not live to see us restored to freedom as he ardently desired.

In conclusion, we fervently pray that the Almighty God will make us deserve all this wealth of affection poured out so freely and specially the blessings of our sisters of the Punjab, whose simple outpourings of joy have touched us more deeply than anything else in our lives. May we never secure salvation if we ever forget that soul enthrolling spectacle at Amritsar and Lahore of scores of thousands of Punjab mothers and sisters and daughters offering us blessings, than which a better offering neither a soverign or a saint could ask for or expect.

ABADI BANO BEGUM'S MESSAGE:

CALL TO INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

We have received the following message from Abadi Bano Begum, dated Rampur State, January 9th, for publication:—

"To everyone from His Majesty the King-Emperor down to the humblest of his servants and subjects who has assisted in restoring my sons to the fullest freedom, I offer a mother's thanks and an overwhelming number of messages have come from every part

(Continued in Column 5.)

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PUBLIC LECTURE BY MRS. BESANT.

Under the auspices of the Theosophical Society, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT will deliver a PUBLIC LECTURE, this evening, at 6-30 (S.T.) at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE, Fort, on "The Duty of the Theosophical Society to India."

P. R. GREEN,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible.

Business communications of every kind (concerning advertisements, subscriptions, change of address, non-delivery or late delivery of paper) should be addressed to the MANAGER and not to the EDITOR.

Editor, "The Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, January 9, 1920.

ECONOMISTS IN CONFERENCE

The importance of the specialized study of national problems can be hardly exaggerated. We are living in times when specialization in all sorts of activities has become a necessity, in fact, a law of progress. New fields of knowledge are being explored, and the vastness and the complexity of the problems that have to be tackled, require the pursuit of separate branches of work by people who are experts and are prepared to devote their time and energies mainly to the specialized activities. It has become impossible for one person to win mastery over a number of subjects and to do anything effective with respect to them to the substantial benefit of himself and of the community. Government itself is no longer a simple thing. The field of its activities is steadily expanding, and though the legislator has to appear omniscient in handling the multifarious questions that confront him, he has still to rely for guidance and instruction upon the specialist. A general knowledge of things and a grasp of the variety and underlying unity of social phenomena are essential to every one who desires to play a part in the public life of his country. But it is by specialized labour alone that problems can be intensively studied and national progress in different directions promoted. It is for this reason that specialists in science, politics, industry, trade, arts, literature and education have arisen and are making useful contributions to the development of civilization.

The economic problems of India are bound to assume a growing importance as years roll on and it is necessary that they should be scientifically studied by people trained to that business. Indian leaders have had to consider, for years, questions of finance, curreney, trade and industries from the Indian point of view when their national aspect was systematically ignored or subordinated to extraneous considerations. Dadabhai, Ranade, Wacha, Dutt, Gokhale and Joshi did exceedingly good work in the old generation in this connection and conspicuously specialized in the study of the Economics of India. A younger generation of economists is carrying on the work, started and conducted in the face of tremendous difficulties by the leaders of the old one. Facilities for economic studies are now greater than they were in the past, though they are far from being adequate or satisfactory. Indian universities have come to realise the utility of Economics as a liberalizing and fruitful subject of study and the intimate relation of that study to national welfare is being more widely appreciated. The revulsion of feeling that occurred in Western countries against the rigid doctrines of the classical school of econmists is well-known, and it is no wonder that in India, the educated classes began to insist upon the Indian questions relating to material development being considered from the Indian standpoint rather than from a cosmopolitan one. We do not wish it to be inferred from this that we are anxious to press the discussion of economic problems in a particular groove or to deprecate an indepedent and unfettered study of Indian economic conditions. On the contray, nothing would be more welcome than an exhaustive and free inquiry into India's economic position and possibilities on scientific lines, and the application of suitable remedies to promote the material prosperity of this ancient land. Scientific economic studies have their value which cannot be under-rated. They have, however, to be co-related to India's political condition and the policies of other countries with whom we have come into close contact. Hence the need of the Indian point of view and the special study of what is conveniently called "Indian Economics".

The Economic Conference which held its third session in Madras during the Christmas holidays, has ample work to do for the good of India, if the Indian Economic Association, under whose auspices it was held, proceeds along right lines and discharges its functions in the proper spirit. Indian and European students of economics can usefully co-operate in threshing out problems relating to the material well-being of the people in an independent and impartial atmosphere and provide material for individual and State action. Some very important questions were discussed by the Economic Conference at Madras, such as the teaching of Economics in Indian colleges, the need of welfare-work among the working classes and in congested urban areas, the currency system of India, distributive and productive co-operation and post-war problems of Indian finance and taxation. The defective nature of our methods of secondary and university education has now become notorious and the teaching and study of Economics in our colleges are far from what they ought to be. The Conference discussed the question of bringing the teaching of Economics into close touch with the realities of Indian life and there can hardly be any difference of opinion on this point. There is often a perceptible tendency to belittle the national view-point in Economics and to deny the importance of "Indian Economics". But as may be gathered from what we have stated above, this is a blunder, and Economics will not be worth study if the principles of that science are not to be applied to the peculiar conditions of India and if specialized investigation of Indian problems is to be deprecated. Capable teachers and intelligent methods of teaching are badly required in our colleges if the study of Economics is not to prove merely academic and sterile. The many useful papers which were read before the Conference and the discussion which took place on them, may be reviewed later. What we wish to emphasise here is the need of a larger number of our undergraduates and graduates taking to a serious study of Economics and using it for the promotion of the material development and the social well-being of the country. The Economic Association has a useful career before it and it ought to aspire to attain the same position in India as similar institutions have carved out for themselves in other countries. This will need all the enthusiasm, patience and industry that our economists may be able to bring to bear upon the work of economic research and study. In the new era that lies in front, questions of finance labour, industry, banking, agriculture and social reform will loom very large and economists can render valuable help by placing the results of their investigations at the disposal of those whose duty it will be to mould the destiny of this country. While it is essential that economists should work in a scientific spirit and not be swayed by racial or factious considerations, they cannot afford to live in a world of their own, cut off from the larger life of the nation and out of touch with the political and other conditions surrounding them. Economists in the West have rendered and are rendering valuable services by actively participating in movements directed towards the advancement of their nations and we are anxious that economists in India should play the same useful role and make the same valuable contribution to national well-being and up-lift.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD ON HOUSING.

After a busy week in Karachi Sir George and Lady Lloyd have returned to Bombay. Their Excellencies had a heavy list of engagements to fulfil and appeared on many platforms. Sind administration is of the medieval order which strangers do not readily perceive, nd to see the inwardness of it Sir George Lloyd will have to take a prolonged tour and come in contact with the people on occasions other than ceremonial. The little satrapy of Sind is the playground of autocrats and we do not believe that Sir George Lloyd in his hurried tour could have managed to learn much about the real grievance of the people, which is that of high-handedness of local officialdom in several places as well as of administrative neglect. Of the local needs of Karachi, which came most to the surface, the question of housing was very important and Sir George Lloyd commended the doctrine of self-help and mutual help. "The Government can do a great deal, it is true," he said, "by building public offices and bungalows for their own officials to relieve congestion, but that is all it can do." The future occupants of the bungalows may well feel happy over the solicitude of Government in their behalf, but as a statement of policy Sir George Lloyd's dictum is as disappointing as it is discriminative. The interest of Government should not begin and be squandered at the wrong end. Commenting on the administration of the Port Trust recently, we observed how the accommodation of the chief officer was finished first, while that of the workers was held over. It is not a very inspiring tendency on the part of officials, to give precedence to their claims, or lag for the rest. In Karachi there are building sites available, but the erection of houses according to the needs of the population should not be left for the good inclinations of the rich. In Britain, a Government grant of £150 for every fresh and approved scheme of building has been offered to encourage the erection of houses. In private enterprise, it is necessary to have better guidance and encouragement than is premised in the policy of *laissez faire*. If the acquisition and distribution of building sites are not difficulties in Karachi, there is a great opportunity for the State to promote building by the offer of long-term redeemable loans to Public Utility or Co-operative Societies that might take advantage of them. We think an offer will enable public-spirited men to co-operate and start the erection of buildings which can be let out without the bane of rent-profiteering which, of course, is inseparable from the undertakings of private landlords. Sir George Lloyd said that Government could do "a great deal," but that they would stop with the providing of public offices and official bungalows. "The rest," he said, "remains for the citizens of Karachi to do and it is not enough to grumble in the newspapers about congestion in Karachi." Grumbling is said to be a solemn, constitutional right of Britishers, and newspapers, on the whole, do well in making the grumbler heard. We cannot agree that the great deal that the Government can do is exhausted in the two provinces of State endeavour which is deemed satisfactory; the idea itself is rather old-fashioned when we see the stimulus given in the housing-schemes of Britain. The provision of public offices is not usually included in what is known as the housing problem. The erection of bungalows for officials is not the Alpha and Omega of State-enterprise. If these two items are shown to an officer in Dr. Addison's establishment, as the limit of State-assistance, he will discard it as narrow and primitive. For the congestion of living must be relieved from the base and not tended at the apex. When we speak of the housing problem, our first thoughts go to the poorer classes who are doomed to dwell in squalor, without the healthy breath of air, without the light of the sun; and then we should think of the lower middle classes who live with half their earnings absorbed by the rent-farmer. To call for sacrifice on the part of the rich will not facilitate the solution of the problem; it is the wrong quarter to look to with invitations of philanthropy and public spirit. What is wanted is a sufficiency of State-aid to encourage the promotion of co-operative enterprise on the part of the people and the offer of security. The building of public offices and bungalows is good, but we cannot be content with such a delimitation of the interest of Government in the solution of the housing question. If the long-expected housing programme which S George Lloyd's Government are, shortly, to inaugurate is based mainly on the principle laid down by Sir George Lloyd at Karachi, we must confess to a feeling of doubt and disappointment in regard to its efficacy in solving the problem of house famine in Bombay. We hope our anticipation will be falsified. But, as we have urged over and over again, the housing question is far too important to be solved without a thorough and searching examination of any scheme that may be proposed by Government. On it depends the future well-being of the City. We trust, therefore, that before Government come to any definite conclusion they will take the public, who are most keenly and vitally affected, into their confidence.

Notes of the Day.

A New Field.

Replying to a question in the Commons in November last, Mr. Dudley Ward said that "it was impossible to analyse all the causes contributing to bring about the present disturbed condition of Egypt: but it was undoubtedly the case that the absence of sufficient British Civil Servants during the war, rendered the inspection and control of the minor Egyptian officials impossible." He added: "The proposal of a Civil Service responsible for assisting in the good Government of all Arabic-speaking countries under British protectorate or mandate would receive consideration when the extent of our new obligations towards Arabic-speaking countries were determined." As the obligations are apparently materialising, the proposal of a British Civil Service may be presumed to have matured and applications received. Not long ago we published an extract from a notice placarded by one of the officers in Basra calling for applications from all except those guilty of Asiatic extraction. What Egypt is asking for is not the augmentation of the Civil Service, but the independence which Britain had promised from the beginning up to the eve of the armistice. Mr. Ward in his perplexity thinks it impossible to analyse the causes of disturbance, and promises the remedy of a vast net-work of civil services for the Moslem world drawn in protection and mandate. It is a good field.

The Calcutta Convocation Address.

In the course of his convocation speech as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Lord Chelmsford announced that the Governor of Bengal was to be henceforth the Chancellor of the Calcutta University and that the Viceroy would be only a visitor. This is as it should be and the reform should have been carried out from the day the Government of India removed from Calcutta. The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea expressly moved a resolution to that effect in the Imperial Legislative Council but somehow it was not adopted. The Calcutta University Commission's report occupies a major portion of the Viceroy's speech. The Commission deserves all the praise bestowed upon it by the Viceroy. Legislation was foreshadowed in the Viceroy's speech on the lines of the recommendations of the commission and it would have been introduced earlier, were it not for the request of the Calcutta University Senate, pleading for more time. It is strange that Bombay has not yet moved at all in the matter. It would be obviously an impossible and undesirable task to apply all the recommendations to the Bombay University. But there is much in the recommendations which our University can profitably adopt and the Report must soon be considered by a University Committee.

Wanted Action.

The Viceroy seemed to take a good deal of interest in the Calcutta University Corps. This is satisfactory and we wish local officials here would hold the same view regarding the Bombay Corps. It is difficult to understand, why educated men should be discouraged from joining the Army and the University Corps, if it exits at all now, deserves every encouragement at the hands of the authorities. The Viceroy said that he was looking forward to find fresh avenues of employment for the graduates in the industrial development of the country. Graduates are ready to begin at the bottom though they would certainly not like to be there, for all time. India is willing to see what lead Government propose to give in the matter of industrial education and industrial development. It is no doubt a happy coincidence that the Industrial and University Commissions have reported together, but it rests mainly with Government to act according to the recommendations, such as they are. India is weary of mere words and would naturally like to see more of actual deeds than mere words of encouragement.

A Rabble of Judges.

The legal subtlety of the Lahore Bar has forced the High Court to look into their credentials and separate as an unauthorised assembly. The contention of counsel that there could be no High Court without a chief justice was something more than an indulgence of wit. If it is pertaissible to comment on the issue, we guess that any decision arrived at by the Court, could be challenged as void, so long as the High Court remained without its proper constitution. A High Court is defined as consisting of a Chief Justice and a certain number of puisne judges, and therefore in the absence of a Chief Justice, permanent or acting, no High Court exists and the ex-officio judges become a panel of learned non-entities. Section 101 of the Government of India Act says:—"Each high court shall consist of a chief justice and as many other judges as his Majesty may think fit to appoint." The presence of a Chief Justice is the pivotal necessity and the Lahore lawyers seized upon the point and argued till their lordships retired. If the objection had not been raised and an appeal decided, it would have been, it is plain, liable to reversal. A classical joke of that magnitude we have missed and we have to be content with the smaller sensation.

"Are Indians Degenerating Physically?"

If Indians are physically degenerating, they will have to devote the best part of their resources to check the exhausting influences that draw them down. Oceans of ink have been spilt to show the high standards of comfort to which Indians are being elevated and to prove the increasing prosperity of the land. The discussion has been mainly academic. The time has come for finding out means to retard the waste of life and health among the people. The latest number of the "Modern Review" contains an article by Mr. Pramathanath Bose on the physical deterioration of the people. There are many people who hotly contest the fact of deterioration, because they think an admission would be a slur on the story of the benefits of British rule. They prefer Indians to meditate in gratitude on the advent of railways and telegraphs, and imagine that the decadence of the people is not a fact. Apart from the evidence of statistics, there is the conclusion of experience. It is the younger generation now that is ill-built and without animation, the older people having a better and more enduring frame. The contrast is most striking when young men are observed beside the older folk in the country. Tuberculosis, diabetes, rheumatism, heart-disease, malarial fevers—these and other diseases seem to have made permanent abode in India, and the way they have been flourishing through the last eight decades must be alarming to all well-wishers of the country. When the problem of maternal welfare is mentioned and exhibitions promoted, we are apt to take it as a peculiar phenomenon of ignorance that has to be combated. There is the heritage of empirical knowledge in all such things, but what we are liable to ignore and what some dislike being reminded about, is that the whole question of health and vitality is inextricably connected with the question of poverty.

Poverty and Inadequate Nourishment.

There is in the first place the lack of proper nourishment, and the pressure of the population on age-long provisions of livelihood. The simple fact that the average length of life in India is only 23 years carries with it a host of minor facts concerning the disease and deadly wastage of health among the people. From actual observations, from the growth of disease, and the evidence of mortality, we have to face the decay of health as one of the most formidable problems, in front of us. It will not do to quote authorities to demonstrate that famine and pestilence did not follow in the wake of British Rule, though proofs are against the complacent assumption of our rulers. Those in charge of public health and sanitation have to take it as their inheritance and do something that is remedial; the real question of poverty which is fostered by manifold influences cannot properly be grappled with, even on the fringe, by the Indian Minister. Substantial results are for some time, in any event impossible; to enable the hundred millions of people who live without a full meal a day, to earn enough for two full meals, will not be easy with seven-eighths of the current resources of the State mortgaged for a growing establishment. To bring to the masses decent opportunities of livelihood and to raise the standard of health—which is the stimulus of enterprise—will be an enormous task.

Gradual Racial Deterioration.

Mr. Bose, to whom we refer, gives a short account of the salubrious conditions of regions in the past and describes their present state as indicative of the decline of the people. The writer confines himself to districts in Bengal which are now hot-beds of malaria. Murshidabad, Hooghly, Burdwan, Chinsura, Baraset, Krishnagar, Midnapur, Pabna and many other fever-infected places were until about the middle of the last century considered to be healthy stations, some of them being used as health-retreats by European residents. The "District Gazetteer" of Burdwan observes: "Before 1862, the district was noted for its healthiness and the town of Burdwan particularly, was regarded as a sanatorium. In fact, it was customary for persons suffering from chronic malarial fever to come to Burdwan where cures from the disease were common." Now Burdwan is not exactly a place for cure. The wasteful effects of poverty and disease are seen reflected in the death-rate which is appallingly high, and bears no proportion to the birth-rate, which, though high, merely shows in contrast the havoc of mortality. In the census of 1891, the decennial increase of Hindus was 11.8 per cent; in 1901, there was a fall of .3 per cent; in 1911, a rise of 5.4 per cent. of the population. Corresponding figures for the Moslem population are 14 per cent. 8.9 per cent and 6.7 per cent. In the main, there is a progressive diminution in the rate of increase. It is eloquent proof of the deterioration of health and vitality. The race is degenerating physically, and our sensibility has become so coarsened with adversity that we do not feel the alarm which another nation in like conditions, would have raised. When facts like these were pointed out by Sir Sankaran Nair, Lord Sydenham railed as at a blasphemer!

EX-KAISER'S LETTERS TO EX-TZAR.

ALLEGED BRITISH OFFERS.

FOR TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

The Ex-Kaiser in a letter to the ex-Tsar dated May, 30th, 1898, published by "the Morning Post," alleges that a "celebrated British politician" sent for the German Ambassador and offered him a treaty of alliance with Germany which was urgently renewed later in the year but "by my comands coldly and dilatorily answered in colourless manner." The Kaiser declares that the request was renewed a third time, accompanied by enormous offers showing that a wide and great future was opening for Germany. He asks the Tsar what he will offer and will do if he refuses the proposed alliance which is to be with the Triple Alliance in addition to Japan and America with whom negotiations had already been opened. In a letter dated 18th of August, 1898, the Kaiser says:—England has now and then reopened negotiations but never quite shown her hand. They are trying hard as far as I can make out to find a continental army to fight for their interests, but I fancy they will not easily find one at least, not mine.

COMPENSATION FOR SCAPA FLOW SCUTTLING.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has adopted Loucheur's report of the agreement reached between the Allies and Germany regarding compensation for the Scapa Flow cuttling.

ITALIAN PREMIER IN LONDON

TO CONFER WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON ADRIATIC QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

The Italian Premier Sgr. Nitti and the Foreign Minister, Sgr. Scialoja have arrived in London from Paris to confer with Mr. Lloyd George prior to a conference between M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and Sgr. Nitti in Paris, on the Adriatic. Sgr. Nitti has already had an interview with M. Clemenceau in Paris, after which he expressed confidence in a satisfactory solution. The Italian programme is reported to be Istria and a few islands for Italy autonomy for Fiume and Zara and a guarantee for the Italians of the neutralisation of the Adriatic coast.

ITALIAN PREMIER IN PARIS.

TO DISCUSS FIUME AND ADRIATIC QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Italian Premier has arrived here *en route* for London to discuss with Mr. Lloyd George the Fiume and Adriatic questions.

ITALY'S ADRIATIC CLAIM.

BRITAIN EXPECTED TO EXERCISE MEDIATORY FUNCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 8.

ROME.—Newspapers are expressing most friendly sentiments towards Britain in the hope that Britain will exercise a mediatory function with regard to Italy's Adriatic claims.

SUPREME COUNCIL DECISIONS.

THE WORD "ASSOCIATED" NOT TO BE USED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

The "Echo de Paris" states that the United States Ambassador on the 3rd instant requested that the decisions of the Supreme Council should henceforth not be introduced by the words "Allied and Associated Powers" but merely "Alied Powers." It is understood however that the Ambassador will informally attend the Council.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

A Shanghai telegram to the "Morning Post" reports the death of Fengkuochang ex-President of China and Chief of the Northern Peace Delegation.

AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

"DAILY MAIL'S" ALLEGATIONS

"SIMLA MUST COME OUT OF CLOUDS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

"The Daily Mail" declares that obsolete aeroplanes were used against the Afghans and unserviceable guns against the Mahsuds. Simla must come out of the clouds and realise that wars are won best, most quickly and most cheaply by upto date appliances in the hands of young vigorous and modern-minded commanders.

RAILWAYMEN AND GOVT. OFFER.

ARE TERMS ACCEPTABLE TO ALL ?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

Newcastle, Carlisle, York and Bow railwaymen have joined the Branches which have turned down the Government offer. Nevertheless, confidence prevails that the conference of delegates the of the National Union of Railwaymen on the 7th instant will agree that the terms are acceptable, though it is possible that the extremists may press for another strike to enforce their claims.

RELEASE OF "AMRITSAR CONSPIRATORS."

DENOUNCED BY "MORNING POST."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

The "Morning Post" denounces the release of Amritsar conspirators which, it atrributes, to Mr. Montagu's desire to conciliate agitaters in the National Congress, and says:—"Their release at present is calamitous and must appear in India as a vindication of their crime or as a sign that the Government is afraid of them."

CURRENCY OF THE WORLD.

RUSSIAN CONSPIRACY FOR DISRUPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

NEW YORK.—Federal agents assert that the recent arrests have disclosed a conspiracy of the Russian regime to disrupt the currency of the world by flooding the Allies with counterfeit money which is being turned out in Moscow by millions.

RAID ON POLICE BARRACKS

FIRING FOR FOUR HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 8.

The details of the raid on police barracks show that the incident took place at Carrigtohill. Telegraph and telephone wires were cut, then firing ensued for four hours between over hundred attackers and a garrison of six defenders. Failing to effect an entrance the attackers blew up a wall of the barracks with dynamite, then dashed in and overpowered the defenders, whose ammunnition was exhausted, all which the police were handcuffed and barracks ransacked.

WHO WILL SUCCEED PRESIDENT POINCARE

M. CELEMENCEAU'S NAME MENTIONED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

PARIS.—The question of a successor to President Poincare has been much debated but hitherto M. Clemenceau's name is the only one mentioned. M. Clemenceau replying to a friend's query humorously asserted that he was being forced into the presidency. This declaration is accepted by the French press as his consent.

CABLE ITEMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Mr. A. L. Smith, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford is leaving England immediately to take up the appointment of Deputy Director of Education, Mesopotamia.

NEW YORK.—A hundredthousand dollars worth of damage has been done by fire on the former German liner Pretoria recently handed over to Britain by the United States Shipping Board and ready to sail for England.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

DEMAND FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

ASSOCIATION OF SIX EGYPTIAN PRINCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

CAIRO.—Six Egyptian Princes have issued a manifesto associating themselves with the demand for complete independence for Egpt.

FOODSTUFFS POR AUSTRIA.

WHY DELIVERY IS DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

PARIS.—The delivery of urgently needed foodstuffs which the Allies have agreed to supply to Austria is delayed owing to the Allies' inability to advance credits in dollars necessary for the purchase of supplies in America. The latter has not yet replied to the request for a loan for the purpose.

DENIKIN GOVT. RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Kieff states that the Denikin Government has resigned owing to collapse at the front.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO CITY.

HEAVY DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

MEXICO CITY.—Scores of people have been kidled by a widespread earthquake on the 3rd instant heavy damage was done particularly in the VeraCruz province. Three shocks were felt, one of terrific intensity. Incredible panic occur red in the capital, the populace fleeing from their homes to churches. The steeple of San Juan Church fell on crowds of praying refugees.

Later accounts report destruction of entire villages, the shock being felt throughout the country. Thirty dead have been counted in a village in the San Juan province. At Cosomatepec many houses have been destroyed and similar damage was done at Huatasco. Fifty have been counted in Jalapa. The disturbances have caused consternation in large cities.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

DECLARES DIVIDEND OF 17½ P. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

The British 9 Burma Petroleum Company in the report for the year ended July 21st record a profit of half million sterling and a dividend for the year at the rate of 17½ per cent., tax free.

REFORMS ACT.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION THANKS MR. MONTAGU AND LORD SINHA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this afternoon the Commissioners resolved to offer their loyal homage and profound gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for his Royal Proclamation of the 23rd December. The Corporation next resolved to offer thanks to Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha for the eminent services rendered by them to India in connection with the Reforms Act and the Peace Conference. The Commissioners further resolved to give a banquet and present an address of welcome to Lord Sinha on his arrival in Calcutta.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 8.

The rainfall has almost ceased in the central parts of the country, but has continued in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Ahmednagar half an inch, Calicut three-quarters, Pamban one.

The weather is slightly unsettled along the North-West Frontier and light rain has appeared on Mecran coast.

Forecast:—Some rain in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

LATEST CABLES.

LOUCHEUR'S REPORT.

GERMANS TO GIVE UP 300,000 TONS HARBOUR MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. midnight Jan. 8.

PARIS.—Loucheur's report involves an immediate delivery of 192,000 tons of harbour material, and the Germans will have to give up a minimum of 300,000 tons.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S APPEAL TO U. S.

TO GRANT CREDITS FOR PURCHASE OF PROVISIONS FOR AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. midnight Jan. 8.

The Supreme Council has decided to address fresh pressing appeal to the United States to grant requisite credits for the purchase of provisions for Austria.

ANTI-DYNASTY MANIFESTATIONS AT BELGRADE.

FIGHT BETWEEN TROOPS AND CROWD 100 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. midnight Jan. 8.

PARIS.—A message from Belgrade states that serious anti-dynasty republican manifestations have occurred in Sofia. A large crowd including leading bourgeois demonstrated before the palace, shouting: "Vive la Republique," and "Down with King." The crowd attempted to rush the palace and the troops opened fire. The crowd replied with revolvers and stones. Over a hundred were killed and wounded.

CABLE ITEMS.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Gregory Weinstein bearing the title of the Chief of Staff of the so-called Soviet Embassy in the United States has been arrested on a depertation varrant.

WASHINGTON.—The Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of Prohibition Enforcement Law, and has also decreed that the sale of beer containing over two and three-quarters per cent. of alcohol is illegal.

"The Times" learns from Chita that Genl. Seminoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all troops in Irkutsk and the whole region beyond Lake Baikal.

GERMAN PRESS REPORTERS.

REQUEST TO ALLOW THEM IN LONDON REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. midnight Jan. 8.

BERLIN.—The German Government has requested the British Government to allow German press correspondents in London. The reply has been given that the presence is at present undesirable. The German Government threatens reprisals against British correspondents in Berlin.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR 1919.

HUGE INCREASES IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. midnight Jan. 8.

The Board of Trade returns show that the imports for December amounted to £169,000,000 and exports to £90,000,000, being increases of £58,000,000 and £52,000,000 respectively, as compared with December of 1918.

The imports for the year 1919 amounted to £630,000,000 and exports to £796,000,000 being increases of £315,000,000 and £297,000,000 respectively as compared with 1918.

The Principal increase in the year's imports were: food £142,000,000, and raw materials £188,000,000, of which total, cotton claimed £40,000,000, and wool £65,000,000. The principal increases in exports were: coal £40,000,000, and manufactures £225,000,000, including cotton textiles £60,000,000 and woollens £48,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Surat, Broach and West Khandesh districts. The rainfall was injurious to cotton crop in the Surat district, but was somewhat beneficial to rabi crops in the Surat, Broach and West Khandesh districts. The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of the Karachi, Sholapur and Bijapur districts where they were slightly damaged by insects and in part of the Poona and Sholapur districts where they are withering. The harvesting of kharif crops continues. The picking of cotton was in progress in parts of the Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Broach, West Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur districts and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient, and cattle were in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly rose in six districts, fell in three districts and were generally steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	45 to 73
Gujarat	41 to 70
Konkan	33 to 54
Deccan	46 to 73
Karnatak	67 to 75

THE MILL STRIKE.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

OWNERS WAITING FOR EMPLOYEES' MEETING.

There was no change in the mill strike situation yesterday. The men are holding out, and the millowners are apparently awaiting the result of the meetings which the strikers are holding on Sunday next.

The prospects of a settlement will, to a great extent, depend on the result of the decision which the operatives arrive at on Sunday next. There appears to be some division of opinion among them on the question of the 50 per cent. increase which they are asking for. Some are inclined to be in favour of this increase being given as a compensation allowance, while others desire that it should be a permanent increase on their actual pay, though both agree that it should be in addition to the 35 per cent. allowance which they are getting at present. This question will be decided, among others, at the meetings to be held on Sunday, and a demand definitely formulated. All of them however appear to be absolutely of one opinion as to the hours of work. They maintain that the present hours are too long and that it should not be more than a ten-hour day, Sundays being treated as holidays.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

THE MEN'S DEMAND.

A deputation consisting of Mr. F. Ginwala, Mr. V. G. Dalvi and about fifteen representatives of overseers, readers, postmen and other employees of the Bombay post offices, waited upon Mr. Hutchinson, Postmaster-General, Bombay, to represent the men's grievances.

It will be remembered that the postmen first sent in a representation to the postal authorities on the 22nd February, 1919, formulating their demands. These were subsequently embodied in the form of a resolution at a meeting held on the 6th July, 1919, and forwarded to the authorities. A postal communiqué was issued some time after, asserting that the postmen had no legitimate grievances. To this, Mr. Dalvi, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, replied, declaring that the grievances were legitimate. To this letter there was no reply and so the postmen again met on the 11th December last, when they confirmed the resolutions passed at previous meetings and further requested that a decision be announced by the 15th of January, 1920, at the latest. These resolutions were forwarded to the Director-General, from whom no reply was received until yesterday. In this the Director-General said that he would be in Bombay at the end of this month when he would go into the whole question personally. This reply had not been received as stated above, until yesterday, and so in the meantime Mr. Dalvi wrote to the Postmaster-General requesting that he should allow a deputation to wait upon him as the men desired to represent their grievances to him personally. Later on, Mr. Dalvi went and saw the Postmaster-General, who agreed to receive a deputation, which accordingly waited upon him yesterday and represented their grievances to him. It was further submitted to the Postmaster-General that pending a decision on the question of the revision of the grades into which the Director-General was going on his arrival in Bombay at the end of this month, they should be granted a temporary relief in the shape of an increase in the war allowance. The Postmaster-General very patiently heard all that the deputation had to say in the matter, and told them that he would communicate with the Director-General on the question of the temporary relief asked for and would announce a decision as early as possible. He added that he was proceeding to Calcutta to-day to attend the Postal Conference and, whilst there, he would discuss the whole question with the Director-General.

THE MEN'S DEMANDS.

Principal among the demands which the men have made are that employees getting a salary of Rs. 20 and less, should have Rs. 11 instead of Rs. 8 as war allowance and those getting a salary of above Rs. 20 should have an increase of 50 per cent. instead of the present one of 25 per cent. as war allowance; and that they should be paid two months' salary as war bonus. The other demands are for a revision of the grades as follows:—Rs. 60 per mensem instead of Rs. 40 for 50 overseers; Rs. 50 per mensem instead of Rs. 35 for 125 readers; Rs. 40 per mensem instead of Rs. 30 for 150 first-grade postmen; Rs. 35 per mensem instead of Rs. 25 for 175 second-grade postmen; Rs. 30 per mensem instead of Rs. 20 for 200 third-grade postmen; Rs. 25 per mensem instead of Rs. 18 for 250 fourth-grade postmen, and Rs. 20 per mensem instead of Rs. 16 for 150 probationary postmen; that the first shift of men should have to work 6 hours a day instead of 7½ hours and the second shift 7 hours instead of 8 hours, and that for all overtime work, an extra allowance should be paid; that Sundays and all public holidays should be regarded as holidays and if they are asked to work on these days they should be given overtime allowance for it; and that the war allowance should be exclusive of the house rent allowance.

The packers demand that their minimum of salary should be raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14 and the maximum from Rs. 18 to Rs. 35.

SEQUEL TO RIOTING IN STRIKE.

TWO MILL WORKERS GET 3 MONTHS EACH.

Chirna Bataji and Maroti Baboo, two mill-operatives, out on strike, were on Thursday placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Mazagon Police Court by Inspector Newby with charges of rioting and intimidating the workmen of the Empress Iron and Brass Factory, at Sussex Road, on the 2nd instant.

The case for prosecution was that on the day in question Inspector Newby on receiving certain information about a riot, went on the spot at 11 a.m. On his arrival he found that a crowd of about 200 mill-operatives had gathered in front of the factory, and they were throwing stones at the men working therein and asking them to come out and join them (rioters). But when he, accompanied by several policemen, approached them the rioters dispersed the accused, however, who had been all along with the crowd remained there shouting and throwing stones incessantly. The accused then were arrested.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty and said that they were standing by the roadside as innocent spectators and that they did not take part in throwing stones and intimidating the men in the factory. They were, however, convicted on the evidence and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

FUND FOR STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the para. published in your yesterday's issue about the Mill Strike and the "Committee", I beg to inform you that a committee was formed to call for meetings of the workers to know their grievances and no such thing like "Fund for Strikers" was started excepting some subscriptions were collected to meet the expenses of the meetings (advertisement and other sundries). And nothing yet decided by the Committee regarding the same fund.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble—
Yours, etc.,
G. S. KANTHI,
Joint Secretary of the Committee.

THE STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I beg of your goodself to kindly publish the following lines in order to enable me to approach the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, with a view to reconcile with the members of the Association as well as with the afflicted mill-hands? What the mill-hands want is only to get something more, in order to live from hand to mouth and not to effect a substantial saving to deposit the same in a Bank and claim the annual interest due thereon. I therefore appeal to the members of the Mill-owners' Association to kindly consider the following vital points.

(1) Who are mostly living in one room tenements in Bombay?

(2) Out of the total mortality in Bombay who are those mostly affected and afflicted?

(3) Amongst the "children's mortality" who are those mostly affected and afflicted?

(4) Who are those people who work from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. without any rest in Bombay for manufacturing and productive concerns in Bombay?

(5) And who are those that reap the fruit of the Indian labour, whether labourers or the Proprietors and Agents of such concerns?

If it is an admitted fact, that the mill-hands have to work day and night and only live in one room tenements with their family all their life-time and be an easy prey to any sort of epidemic disease for want of food and proper nourishment, is not then their condition in life a pitiable one? If it is so, I beg to suggest as follows for bettering their condition in life on cooperative system.

(1) That the Mill-owners' Association be so kind as to grant 36 per cent. in the way of promotion to add to their permanent pay of January, 1919.

(2) That the said Association be pleased to sanction 35 per cent. as "Dearness Allowance."

(3) Lastly, the Mill-owners' Association be so generous as to deposit 29 per cent. of the total payment of the general payment of the mill-hands in the "Mill hands Co-operative Stores Societies, without any interest for ten years and thereafter to charge only a nominal interest of 4½ per cent. per annum.

In short, there should be a Cooperative Stores Society for each mill, as well as a Cooperative Relief Society, so that the mill-hands may not be in the clutches of money-lending Marwaris and Pathans. At the same time, the mill-hands should be granted atleast a month's bonus every year, when the mills are not working at a loss. Since it is proved, that all the mills have made a large profit during these few years, all mill-hands are bound to appeal for granting them one months' bonus by the end of January or at the first week of February without fail.

Now as regards the mill-hands' attendance

(Continued on Page 8.)

AHMEDABAD HAPPENINGS.

INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS OF PEOPLE.

CONFINED LONG BUT NEVER PUT UP FOR TRIAL.

EVIDENCE BEFORE HUNTER COMMITTEE.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

Before the Disorders Enquiry Committee on Tuesday nine official witnesses, civil and military, gave evidence. The Committee room was more crowded than during yesterday and the proceedings were more lively, especially after lunch when Lieut. Fitzpatrick Commonwealth Magistrate who has been at Ahmedabad these two and a half years caused much merriment by his assumptions and opinions on the customs, manners, etc., of Indians, in spite of his long stay in India. Lieut. Fitzpatrick does not seem to have gained much knowledge of things Indian.

Lieut. Fitzpatrick caused more amusement by referring to Swaminabhai instead of Anasuyabai.

Mr. Kothawala, formerly sub-Inspector, now Inspector, C. I. D. Ahmedabad, who was the first witness examined to-day practically repeated what was said by Mr. Chatfield in though confining himself to the police subdivision of which he was in charge. He told Lord Hunter that among the instigators of the crowd. There were a number of better educated people than the mill-hands. The murder of Col. Fraser was directed by an educated Jain and the temples were raided for arms on information given by educated people. Mr. Kothawala spoke of the labour party not knowing about there being arms in the temples.

Sir C. Setalvad confined the examination of witness mainly to his statement that educated people had instigated the mob to do mischief. Mr. Kothawala explained by educated people he meant those who could read and write much above the mill-hands. Mr. Kothawala also alleged the better educated respectable class of people fed the mob and gave them drinking water. He admitted no arrests were made for feeding the rioters.

Pandit Jagat Narain's asking witness if he considered Satyagrahis and Home Rulers anarchists and seditionists caused considerable laughter. Witness could not answer the question as evidently he did not understand it. Pandit Jagat Narain had to frame his question differently to elicit from witness the reply there were hardly any number of seditionists at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Jivanlal Desai. Gujrat Sabha's representative was examined at great length.

The subsequent witnesses were minor one's excepting Mr. Boyd, formerly Police Superintendent Questioned by Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Boyd admitted the events of the 10th and 11th April were a surprise to them. Witness attributed the sudden outbursts of the 10th to the excitement caused by the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest while Anasuya Ben's rumoured arrest led to the troubles of the 11th.

Mr. Shirgaokar, Deputy Superintendent of Police complained the police were provided with useless and unserviceable arms.

The Committee adjourned till Wednesday.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

The work of the Disorders Enquiry Committee is proceeding briskly. Since the Committee began more than twenty witnesses have already been examined. Among officials some have been dropped, and it is likely that the Ahmedabad portion of the official evidence will be completed on Thursday. Mr. Gandhi has put in his statement and his examination is expected to come off on Friday.

MR. GUIDER'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness today was Mr. Guider, Deputy Inspector General, C.I.D. Under telegraphic orders from the Inspector General of Police Mr. Guider assumed charge of the investigations in Ahmedabad. He complained that it was not easy to get information from the people. Apart from their unwillingness and fear there was, he said, the natural reluctance on the part of Indian witnesses to give evidence in any case.

INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS.

Proceeding Mr. Guider said that arrests were made after getting prima facie evidence of complicity against persons. It appears however, that this excellent principle was not followed in a large number of cases, with the result that more than 140 people after having been kept under arrest from a fortnight to three weeks, were let off without being placed before the tribunal. In thirteen cases, involving a number of persons, regarding whom Mr. Guider could not give the figures the cases were withdrawn after the accused were put up for trial before the tribunal. Of the 217 persons who were actually tried only (10 or) less than half were discharged. The figures given by Mr. Guider related to Ahmedabad only, and from what he said, it seemed that at first no extraordinary hardship was caused to the people by the operations of Mr. Guider and his men. But later, Mr. Jivanlal Desai threw more than doubt as to what was done by the police in those days.

Mr. Justice Rankin elicited from Mr. Guider the important admission that the royal proclamation had not affected the sentences imposed by the Special Tribunals. Under the Proclamation no case was any sentence passed by these tribunals commuted by the Government, though people were convicted for such offences as waging war and conspiracy to wage war.

NO CONSPIRACY.

Questioned by Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Guider confessed that he was unable to find any organisation or conspiracy behind the disturbances. Mr. Guider treated the Committee to the reading of the confidential report he had sent to Mr. Crerar on the 17th April regarding the result of the interview with Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Guider complained that Mr. Gandhi would not disclose to him the names of those, who he thought or had been told had organised the disturbances, and the members of Mr. Gandhi's ashram refused to identify the people, as they said it was against the principles of their ashram to give evidence.

Mr. Jivanlal Desai made Mr. Guider admit that four to five hundred more people than those actually arrested were produced before him by the police. Mr. Guider declared his full confidence in the police. He said that he had heard the complaint, that the police of Ahmedabad made a little business out of it, but on investigation found that there was no truth in it. While admitting that the members of the Satyagraha ashram helped in removing the wounded on the 11th April, he resolutely denied that the pleaders did either render assistance to the wounded or were out in the streets that day, while the mob was indulging in acts of violence.

REFUSAL TO RELEASE ON BAIL.

Mr. Jivanlal made specific suggestions to the contrary, but all that Mr. Guider had to say was that he was not in Ahmedabad, and that during the investigations he had never heard about the part played by the pleaders, including Mr. Ramanbhai Desai. Mr. Jivanlal also showed up the sort of restraint and moderation exercised by the police in making arrests. Mr. Guider could not deny that rich and respectable persons including the vice-president of the Viramgam Municipality were arrested, and having been kept at Sabarmati jail for months together were eventually let off without being brought to trial. What was more interesting was the fact, that bail to any amount was refused though repeatedly applied for. Mr. Guider's only explanation for this amazing incident was that he had nothing to do with their arrest.

THE FOOD CONTROL SCANDAL.

He admitted having read in the newspapers complaints regarding the war loan Zoolum in Viramgam. He also admitted that Rai Bahadur Bulakhi Das had something to do with the working of the food control in Ahmedabad district, and judging from newspaper reports, he thought that there were complaints about it. Mr. Guider put it only mildly so to say, though it was an open secret here, that the control had led to some grave scandal. He admitted that the situation created in Ahmedabad was acute.

RAI BAHADUR BULAKHI DAS' EVIDENCE.

Rai Bahadur Bulakhi Das, who was the Deputy Collector and personal assistant to the Collector upto the 17th November last admitted to Lord Hunter that the people had no friendly feeling towards him. He heard on the 11th April that they were saying, "Let us go and kill Bulakhi Das". Asked why his house was selected for attack, he said, he did his duty. He did not think there was any reason except that he was an official. He did not know the Rai Bahadur seemed to be bitter against the educated classes.

When questioned by Sir C. Setalvad, he said, that the mill-hands dare not do such things unless they were instigated by the educated classes from behind. Sir C. Setalvad disturbed the equanimity of the spectators' temper in the Committee room, by pointing out to witness that the crowd consisted mainly of mill-hands, and asking him why they should have persisted for two days trying to hunt him out. The audience burst out into loud peals of laughter. The Rai Bahadur suggested naively, that they were instigated by the educated and intelligent wirepullers.

He could not say who engineered it, because he had no evidence and he had inferred it from two reasons. One was his Rai Bahadurship medal was returned to the Collector by the Dead Letter Office, through the postmaster of Ahmedabad, and secondly he always kept himself aloof from the people. "I am not unpopular. I think I am popular," he said to Sir C. Setalvad.

NOT "HONESTLY"?

When Pandit Jagat Narain said to witness, "you say, you discharged your duties honestly," the Rai Bahadur interrupted by denying that he said honestly (laughter). He had said 'loyally and conscientiously.'

Mr. Desai delicited from Rai Bahadur Bulakhi Das the admission that here were many Indian officials besides him in Ahmedabad and none of them was molested. The Rai Bahadur could not of course assign any reason for the fact that he alone was singled out by the mob.

Mr. Raikes, the Superintendent of the Telegraph Office said that the wires were not cut in Ahmedabad. The interception of traffic was due to the destruction of the building.

Mr. Kemp, counsel for the Government, mentioned that could get information regarding the wire cutting from another witness. Lord Hunter thought those details were not so very important to the enquiry of the Committee.

MR. A. SARABHAI'S EVIDENCE.

After lunch Mr. Ambalal Sarabai gave his evidence. He was emphatically of the opinion that the sudden outburst on the 10th and 11th April was due to the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the rumoured arrest of Anasuyaben both whom he said had great hold over the people of Ahmedabad, especially among the mill-hands.

Replying to Lord Hunter Mr. Ambalal said that before leaving Bombay he brought a note from his sister to the mill-hands to resume work. When on his return he informed the people that both his sister and Mr. Gandhi were free it had a good effect on them. Soon after his return to Ahmedabad on the 12th Mr. Ambalal saw the Collector and got his permission to wire to Mr. Gandhi not to proceed to Delhi, because Mr. Ambalal thought that if Mr. Gandhi was rearrested the incidents of the past two days might be repeated.

LEVY OF COMPENSATION OBJECTED TO.

Mr. Ambalal objected to the levy of compensation on Ahmedabad. It seemed from what Lord Hunter said that he thought Mr. Ambalal submitted an additional statement as to why he objected to it.

THE SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY.

Mr. Ambalal relied on the reply of the Government to Mr. Harilal Desai's interpellation in the Legislative Council, according to which the question of the levy of compensation came within the scope of the Committee's enquiry. Mr. Kemp did not think that it follows from the Government's answer. Lord Hunter was disposed to agree with counsel that the matter was outside the scope of the Committee of enquiry. Mr. Ambalal read out Government's answer, and said that the matter could be a subject of enquiry. Mr. Kemp said that he was not sure that was meant by the Government.

Sir C. Setalvad observed that a specific question was asked and a specific reply with given by the Government. There could be no doubt as to what the Government meant. Lord Hunter did not want to shut out the discussion, but his own view was that it was hardly a question falling within the Committee's purview. It involved a question of policy and law, and he did not see that they could suitably deal with it. He thought however that there would be no harm in the Committee being put in possession of the various facts. Some discussion followed between Mr. Ambalal and Lord Hunter, on the latter asking why Mr. Ambalal objected.

CASES OF PARTIALITY EXPOSED.

Mr. Ambalal briefly objected to innocent people especially women and children being penalised. Mr. Ambalal also objected to the exemptions of the railway people and Europeans. Mr. Ambalal asked whether the citizens were less loyal than the railway people, who were suspected of cutting the wires. Mr. Justice Rankin also questioned him regarding this matter.

IS *SATYAGRAHA* TOO SUBTLE FOR THE MASSES?

Sir C. Setalvad asked Mr. Ambalal if *Satyagraha* was not too subtle for ordinary people to understand, and as a mass movement it could never be followed. After a great deal of pressing Mr. Ambalal agreed with Sir C. Setalvad, though he soon qualified his statement by saying, that mass movement had to begin somewhere and Mr. Gandhi who believed in mass education had adopted it as a means to an end.

Mr. Ambalal complained of the late Commissioner Pratt's manner which had given umbrage to people of all classes in Ahmedabad, Mr. Ambalal replying to Pandit Jagat Narain said that the collector was popular and sympathetic and he managed the situation admirably but Mr. Ambalal was sorry that he could not say the same about Mr. Pratt. Questioned by Mr. Sultan Ahmad, Mr. Ambalal said that the disturbances of April last were spontaneous, and that the mere fact of Mr. Gandhi's arrest would cause great excitement.

Counsel for the Government seemed to think Mr. Ambalal was wrong in objecting to the penalising of children working in mills, and was asking him if he knew that most of the stone-throwing was done by young boys and children. But Lord Hunter observed that he would not allow such questions. The Committee adjourned till Thursday.

MR, GUIDER'S LETTER TO MR. CRERA R

During his evidence, Mr. Guider read to the Committee, the following report he had sent to Mr. Crerar of the interview he had with Mr. Gandhi on the 17th April 1919.

"Dear Mr. Crerar, i n accordance with instructions contained in S. D. Cipher telegram No. 336, dated the 16th April 1919, I interviewed Mr. Gandhi to-day and invited his assistance to discover the identity of the educated leaders alluded to in his speech, and others who took part in or instigated the riots, etc., that occurred in Ahmedabad on the 10th and 11th instant. He said that certain names had been mentioned to him, but he felt he could not divulge them to the authorities without permission of the persons who had communicated them to him. He could not say that the names given to him were those of the leaders or instigators of riots. All he could say at present was that they were present amongst the riots during the disturbance. The persons who furnished the names did not bind him to secrecy, nor did he ask any of them whether they had any objection to their names being disclosed to the authorities. He thought, nevertheless, it would be a breach of confidence on his part if he communicated the names. He was endeavouring to find out who the organisers of the disturbances were, and was hopeful he would succeed. He had no intention of denouncing them, but hoped to bring home to them, by other means, in accordance with his principles, the heinousness of their conduct and thought that if they were repentant, and contributed towards the support of relatives of those who had been killed and the maintenance of the wounded and the maimed, it would be a sufficient punishment. Government should let by-gones be by-gones, and refrain from penal action, as the latter would not have any deterrent effect, but, on the contrary, would be aggravating. The bad element in the city took advantage of the situation created by a few misguided spirits and continued to terrorise respectable people by spreading rumours that there would be revival of rowdyism in a day or two compelling people to pay them money and supply them with grain,

HOW AHMEDABAD WAS GUARDED.

"In reply to a query why the people submitted to this extortion and did not appeal to the police for protection,, he said the people did not think the police could protect, them and therefore, preferred to submit to extortion rather then complain. When i pointed out it was absurd for the people to say, as any rate at present they could not rely on the police for protection, as in addition to ordinary strength, additional police had been drafted from other districts, and were much in evidence all over the city, and that besides these there were military guards and patrols constantly on the move who could be appealed to and were capable of dealing effectively with any rowdy harassers who were inclined to be troublesome, he first questioned the presence of the military and when reassured on the point concluded by saying the people preferred not to complain I explained it was this lack of co-operation on the part of the public which encouraged lawlessness, and enhanced the difficulties which the authorities had to encounter, in dealing with the situation, and that unless the public realised their own responsibilities and acted upto them, the blame must remain at their own door.

IMPORTANCE OF CO OPERATION.

"It was for Mr. Gandhi to impress on his followers the importance of cordial co-operation to bring to justice the persons who had acted in his name and yet violated all the principles which he had preached by committing murders, destroying property and creating a state of anarchical chaos, which paralysed business and caused indescribable misery and suffering to thousands of innocent persons including women and children, whose lives were placed in jeopardy.

While the disturbance lasted, he said he was doing his best to bring home to those who had misbehaved themselves of their conduct by having summary of his speech printed, and deputing his followers to visit the quarters where turbulently-disposed persons resided, to read out what he had said. His purpose by restricted advice to print summary to avoid the risk of any disclosure saying something which might not agree with Mr. Gandhi's own views. He said that in response to his suggestion that those who had stolen arms to use in riots should surrender them. Some had offered to do so to him, but he refused to accept them without the approval of the authorities and had addressed the District Magistrate on the subject. He advised the armed thieves to surrender them at the police station and to confess their guilt. He was hopeful that some would do so, but I said. I was not so sanguine. The impression he gave me was that though he was prepared to denounce the rioters for his own benefit, that is to say, to swell the ranks of his followers, he had no intention to denounce them to the authorities.

MR. SASTRI ATTACKS CONGRESS.

ATTRIBUTES MORAL IMPURITY.

ADVISES PRACTICAL SECESSION.

IN THE NAME OF COUNTRY'S SERVICE!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Speaking at an "At Home" given by the members of the Madras Liberal League, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said that he ventured to think that the Indian National Congress held at Amritsar, had given the wrong lead with regard to the reforms and hoped that the lead would not be taken. People would find that in proportion as they departed from the lines laid down by the Congress, in that proportion they would be serving the country. He took no pride in making that statement, but he was bound to say that it was his emphatic conviction. He ventured to think that the future of India would be guaranteed if they decided not to be shackled by the opinions of the Congress which once had an enormous moral purity, but which had now grievously forfeited the same.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) Mrs. Besant delivered a public lecture on "Organisation for Freedom" yesterday evening, at the Excelsior Theatre, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding. A full report of the lecture will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

THE STRIKE.

(Continued from page 7.)

and daily hours of work, I beg to suggest as follows:—

(1) That for Adults (males) from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. with one hour's rest from 12 to 1 p.m.

(2) That for women workers—from 7-30 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. with one hour's rest from 12 to 1 p.m.

(3) For minors, below the age of 18 (eighteen) from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour's rest from 12 to 1 p.m.

All important Hindu and Mahomedan holidays to be granted to Hindu and Muslim millhands on half-pay. So also, all Sundays to be treated as holidays on half-pay. If it is found necessary to keep the mills open on these holidays, they will be open only from 7-30 a.m. to 12 a.m. and the workmen will be entitled to a full day's pay.

In conclusion, I beg to suggest that in the event of the "Mill-hands' Cooperative Relief and Stores Societies are started for each mill in Bombay, on cooperative philanthropic system, the distribution of profits should be as follows:—

15 per cent. to the "Reserve Fund."
20 per cent. to the "Members and children's Education Fund."
20 per cent. to the Debt Redemption Fund.
20 per cent. to the Medical Relief Fund.
25 per cent. to the Family Relief Fund.

These practical and progressive cooperative concerns will be started under the auspices of the "Mill-hands Cooperative Relief Association, which is being organised, in order to better the economic condition of India's workmen and also to cooperate with the Millowners' and Employers' Association. And I can safely say that the mill-hands' strike will terminate by the 14th instant if my humble suggestions are approved by the "Mill-owners' Association." As these are my original ideas, and as I have been in the cooperative philanthropic line for the past 14 (fourteen) years, I can only state that I shall be in a right position to organise the Indian Workmen's Co-operative Relief Association" in a disciplinary manner by my cooperating with non-official Indian leaders who believe much more in the cooperative force, than mere efforts of a few individuals who have recently come forward as "Leaders of Indian Labour." The Mill-hands' Cooperative Relief Association will be a success, if worked on the main principle of "each for all and all for each." Thanking you in advance and with best respects.—Yours, etc.

NARAYENRAO KULKERNY.

MILL STRIKE AND PUBLIC OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Accepting the almost indisputable proposition that strikes in themselves are bad and affect the welfare of the general public, I should be glad for a little space in your paper to urge that the reading public should begin definitely to make their influence felt in such matters. Even supposing that a man may not personally be affected by this strike or that, he might at least claim the right as a member of the community to see that there is fairplay. He must be apathetic who does not feel something of the evils which the present strike means, and whether it is ended or not by the time this letter is printed the general public is still under a moral obligation to concern itself with the matter.

How is public opinion to be formed, if it is to be reasonable and fair? At least a full and correct knowledge of the facts is necessary. Before making up our opinion, we ask for the facts. In matters of this kind which should always in a healthy society be frank and open, the rough and ready method must be adopted that if the persons concerned will not give the information, they stand self-condemned, what knowledge have we so far, and what further knowledge ought the public to be given? First, there is a twelve hour a day for mill-hands; the prices of all kinds of cotton goods have increased enormously during the last few years; mill shares have been changing hands at very high figures. Second, what we want to know; 1. The number of workers in each mill; the total profit for the last year in each mill; the dividend per cent on the various kinds of shares in each mill; the emoluments of the directors; the rates of pay of the managers, overseers, and mill-hands; the hours of work per week; the conditions under which workers work, and in which they dwell. There is need here for an independent public enquiry by a small body of men who care only for the truth and for a complete public statement of the facts. I have not the remotest financial interest directly or indirectly in any mill, neither do I hold any brief for the mill-hands, but in a matter which may affect the community so greatly want to know the truth. I, therefore, challenge the mill-owners and managers either to publish all the details asked for or to send the information to me, for the making of a report. Whatever the results of the coming political changes, these social questions will need individual consideration. It is about time that the public began to organise itself to obtain unbiassed information and to express itself definitely on matters of common interest and elemental morality. I should be glad to hear from others who think similarly.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. WIDGERY.

Baroda College.

A CORRECTION.

With reference to the report which appeared in our columns yesterday regarding the meeting at the Social Service League, Parel, we are authoritatively informed that the proceedingly were wrongly reported. There was no appeal for funds to the public and Mr. Pawar has not engaged himself to collect or to accept money for "relief work," as reported yesterday.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

THE MEN MAKE 20 DEMANDS.

About 400 tramway conductors and drivers assembled on Wednesday night in the tramway stable at Colaba, Bombay, to represent their grievances. The Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company was requested to be present at the meeting, and the men formulated twenty demands, which were to the following effect:—

(1) A uniform duty of 7 hours for conductors and drivers instead of the present one of 8 hours.

(2) Pay rates for conductors and drivers should be Rs. 35, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 instead of Rs. 22, Rs. 25, and Rs. 35, given at present.

(3) Allowances should be on the same basis as those effected in the case of railwaymen, mill operatives and other workmen.

(4) Khaki uniform should be given every year.

(5) In case of passengers making complaints to the Company against drivers and conductors, these should not be made to apologise to the passengers, nor fined or punished for such things but a warning given. Passengers should be warned not to insult and harrass conductors and drivers.

(6) Deduction of two days' wages should not be made for one day's absence.

(7) Amounts of shorts not paid within a month should not be deducted from the pay.

(8) Each bogey car should have two conductors but if only one is working no complaint against him should be heard.

(9) Appointments to the posts of inspectors and starters should be made by promotion from among the Company's men and not from outsiders.

(10) Punchers, flatmen and trolley boys should not assault or abuse drivers and conductors.

(11) Chawls should be built for drivers and conductors.

(12) Petty cases of cheating, etc., should be dealt with departmentally.

(13) Bonus should be paid on the 15th instant.

(14) They should receive their monthly pay on the 8th of each month.

(15) They should be allowed four Sundays in the month as holidays.

(16) One month's wages, should be allowed extra during one year's service.

(17) Men called on duty at 4-30 should not be made to wait for hours before they are actually given work.

(18) Accident damages should be cut from wages at 2 per cent instead of 10 per cent.

(19) The winter coats should be of the same kind of material as before.

(20) A reply to the above demands should be given within 3 or 4 days.

Three cheers were given to the Superintendent and the proceedings of the meeting which had commenced at 11 p.m., terminated about 2 o'clock in the morning.

The Superintendent said he would give his best attention to the demands.

STRIKE IN 4 JUTE MILLS IN CALCUTTA.

INCREASE OF WAGES AND ALLOWANCES DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The operatives in four jute mills namely the New Central, Ganges, Howrah and Fort William Mills have struck work. Altogether thirty five thousand workers are idle. The strikers demand an increase of wages and allowances.

MADRAS ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

CUTTERS GO ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

This morning all the cutters in the Army Clothing Factory went out on strike. It is reported that they have been applying to the authorities from time to time for increase in their wages in view of the high prices of necessaries. They made their final representations yesterday, but were told definitely that their request could not be complied with. The men therefore struck work this morning.

AMNESTY.

A MESSAGE TO VICEROY.

The following telegram has been sent to his Excellency the Viceroy, by the Home Rule League, Ahmedabad:—

"Home Rule League, Ahmedabad, greets Majesty's proclamation and prays Excellency kindly release Kaira, Ahmedabad Tribunal prisoners. Exercise mercy. Prerogative, extended by gracious Sovereign's amnesty.—(Sd.) Ramray Mohanray."

S. S. Clan Kenneth left Suez on the 31st December.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN KARACHI.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S ADVICE.

RICHER PEOPLE SHOULD SHOW PUBLIC SPIRIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 7.

The Governor of Bombay concludes his visit to Sind to-day leaving for Bombay shortly before midnight. Speaking last night when laying the foundation-stone of New public buildings on the former artillery maidan he said:—

"Mr. Riew, ladies and gentlemen,—It is a very special pleasure to me to take part in to-day's ceremony which brings, I hope, to a final close the long chapter of delay and disappointment. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking both the military authorities here and at the headquarters for the verp patient and courteous way in which they responded to my somewhat insistent representations in regard to the settlement of this drawn out question. I fully realise the reluctance which is naturally theirs in parting with importance sites which have historical associations to the military authorities here in Karachi, but they will, I think, have satisfaction of seeing grow upon them even more beautiful buildings than those we see on the maidan at present moment. Fortunately we have secured the services of the eminent architect Mr. Hoare who is amongst us to-day. I think that any one who has seen the designs that Mr. Hoare has planned for these buildings will agree with me in what I said yesterday that we are intending to erect in Karachi buildings which are worthy of its future. As has already been announced to you the municipality, in concert with Government, are getting out a town planning expert in order to ensure that none of our efforts in the direction of the erection of large public buildings shall be wasted. Government of India themselves drew our attention and rightly so, I think, to the necessity of proceeding on very careful and sound lines in the laying out of the town of Karachi. We are accustomed in Karachi to say that it is the finest city in the east. That may be so in the —future, and I believe it is going to have an unrivalled future in India, but if that is the case it is all the more important, I think, that grave defects of many other great overcrowded cities should not be reproduced. I hope that here, within the next few months, Mr. Hoare will be able to get to work on actual buildings for which money has already been sanctioned by my Government in this year's budget.

SOLUTION OF HOUSING DIFFICULTIES.

The foundation-stone which I shall lay to-day may, I hope, therefore be real foundation stone upon which will grow rapidly fine buildings of which we have just spoken. When I visit Sind again next year. I shall hope to see these public buildings in a considerably advanced condition. I have every confidence that the buildings and those we intend to put up in the next two or three years will go far to hel pto solve the great housing difficulties of which you are all painfully conscious. To-day I would make one appeal in this connection and that is to the public of Karachi. Government can do a great deal, it is true, by building public offices and bungalows for their own officials to relieve congestion, but that is all it can do. The rest remains for the citizens of Karachi to do, and it is not enough to grumble in newspapers about congestion in Karachi.

WANTED PUBLIC SPIRIT BY RICHER FOLK.

"What is necessary is that some of the richer folk in Karachi—and there are plenty of them,—should show a little public spirit, and, if necessary, sacrifice one or two per cent and get to work on building houses. I have seen plenty of vacant sites since I have been here, but I have not seen houses growing on them. That may be due to inflated land values, but I hope that every one here to-day, none of whom of course is guilty of holding up land himself, will go, see friends who are guilty of whom doubtless all are well aware, and put every possible pressure upon them for the sake of Karachi to hold up their land no more but to get to work and build good houses to relieve the congestion.

His Excellency, on Tuesday, also performed the opening ceremony of the New Road to Maliar, and thanked officers of the Public Works Department for the interest and energy which they took in the rapid construction of the road.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague deaths reported to hav eoccurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 27th December 1919.

Bombay City (a); West Khandesh District 62; East Khandesh District 45; Kolaba District 2; Satara District 84; Belgaum District 14(b) Dharwar District—Hubli town 59; Other places 59; Bijapur District Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 31; Kathiawar Agency; Savanur State 1; Total 353.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands. Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or post free 8/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, ENGLAND

"NO PROPERLY CONSTITUTED A HIGH COURT?

INTERESTING LEGAL POINT IN LAHORE HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

The Chief Justiceship of Lahore High Court being vacant, owing to the death of Sir Henry Rattigan, the officiating appointment having not as yet been made, objection was raised by a counsel engaged in a civil appeal on Tuesday that there was no properly constituted High Court in existence. The counsel concerned, Bakshi Tek Chand and Hon. Fazli Hussain, based their objection on the ground that, under section 2 of the Letters Patent, the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges, and that until a permanent Chief Justice was appointed by His Majesty or an officiating Chief Justice by the local Government, there was no High Court in existence, in the eye of the law. Counsel further submitted that the mere appointment of an officiating Chief Justice by the local Government would not alone be sufficient, but that the judge so appointed should take the prescribed oath as Chief Justice.

After some discussion, the division bench (consisting of Mr. Justice Shadi Lal and Mr. Justice Wilberforce) before whom the objection was raised, adjourned the hearing of arguments till Wednesday.

A similar objection was raised before another division bench consisting of Justices Broadway and Martineau.

LAHORE HIGH COURT.

JUSTICE CHEVIS TO ACT AS OFFICIATING CHIEF JUSTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Pending the appointment of a permanent Chief Justice by His Majesty the local Government has appointed Mr. Justice Chevis Senior Puisne Judge of the Lahore High Court to act as officiating Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court. The appointment has thus removed the anomaly which was created by the vacancy not being filled and disposes of the objections raised by counsel yesterday when arguing the civil first appeal before the Divisional Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Shadi Lal and Mr. Justice Wilberforce.

THE PROPOSED BIRLA STEAM CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We shall be greatly obliged if you will be pleased to publish in your esteemed journal, the following few lines:—

The public are aware that Messrs. Birla Bros. Ltd., of Calcutta wanted to float a Steam Navigation Co., Applications were sent in by the public, while the scheme was under consideration, and the proposed capital was heavily over-subscribed. The Scheme was taken on an estimate under which there was a prospect of a 30 per cent. return on the business. Since then, however, the prospects for the company changed, and now an idea of floating a new Steam Co., at this stage has finally been abandoned.

The reasons which prompted this decision are stated to be:—

(1) That Expert opinion is unanimous that the existing tonnage in the world is sufficient for the requirements of its sea-born trade.

(2) That the price of steamers has considerably increased.

(3) That the labour troubles have increased the difficulty of the situation.

(4) And that by reasons of higher wages and a rise in the prices of stores, etc. the expenses have increased.

We request the public to refer to the following Circular at length if they want further information.—Yours. etc.

R. D. BIRLA & Co.

No. 14 Medows Street,
Bombay, Jan. 5.

A SOCIAL WORKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As your esteemed paper is always forward to bring to light before the public the bright career of a social worker for encouragement to others, I give below a few lines for Mr. N. V. Thakkar, who died on the 4th inst. and trust you will kindly appreciate his services by complying with my request.

Born in year 1885 and educated at the Wilson College Mr. N. V. Thakkar was serving at the Gokuldas Tejpal High School for the last 16 years; and was very popular with his students and superiors. He was connected with the Social Service League Bombay, and took a leading part in all the branches of its activities. He worked enthusiastically in the propagation of Night Schools and Magic Lantern lectures attached to the S.S. League and tried his level best to alleviate the cause of the Depressed Classes. The G. T. High School was closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the deceased.

He leaves behind him a widow, three child ren together with many friends and admirers to mourn his loss. He was a younger brother of Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society.

Although the deceased's motto was to accept nothing in return of his public services, I consider it my imperative duty to give him his dues and revere him with your help of course.—Yours, etc.

H. P. MANKAD,
Goculdas Tejpal High School.
Bombay, Jan. 6.

ADDRESS TO LORD SINHA.

COMMITTEE FORMED IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Jan. 7.

An influential committee of Europeans and Indians headed by the Bishop of Calcutta has been formed for the purpose of presenting an address of welcome to Lord Sinha on his return to Calcutta. A similar committee of Indians with the Maharaja of Cossimbazar as Chairman has been formed to give an entertainment to Lord Sinha.

SIR W. MARRIS IN MADRAS

IN CONNECTION WITH REFORMS AC

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Sir William Marris, I.C.S., who is on special duty in connection with the reform scheme arrived in Madras this morning and is staying at Government House as the guest of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. To-morrow he will confer with the members of the Madras Government on the subject of the reforms and in what manner their practical working should be begun.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY IN CALCUTTA.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ITS FEASIBILITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Calcutta Corporation to-day elected Mr. James Wyness to represent the Corporation on the committee to investigate the feasibility of an electric circular railway scheme in Calcutta. The Committee will probably sit in Calcutta during the first fortnight of the present month and will be presided over by a member of the Railway Board.

TRAGIC DEATH OF REV. MR. OSMASTON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

A Travancore message reports the death under tragic circumstances of the Rev. Mr. Osmaston. He had been to Munnar for Christmas and on his way back to Allepey he and a friend stopped at a village on the way to see a picturesque waterfall, Mr. Osmaston decided to take some photographs for this purpose and tried to climb a rock near the falls. Unfortunately in so doing he slipped and fell over the edge in the stream and was not seen again. Mr. Osmaston took holy orders in 1908 and arrived in Travancore in the following year. He was exceedingly popular and was the auther of several tracts on Comparative Religion and was on the eve of leaving on a lecture tour on the west coast.

N.-W. RY. BRIBERY CASE.

"A SHAMEFUL THING."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

In the Court of Mr. Prenter, Special Magistrate, on Tuesday, Mr. O'Connor, counsel for defence, began the cross-examination of witnesses in the case against Mr. Heymerdinger, District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, who is alleged to have taken bribes from two persons representing Messrs. Tata and Sons and Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. of Bombay, in connection with the despatch of their cotton consignments.

Mr. Baskeran Nauchand agent for Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., who had stated in his evidence that he had paid Bhodraj Rs.. 700 on February 14, 1918 for the purpose of bribing the accused, was asked in cross-examination why he did not go personally to the accused with the bribe, to which he replied, that that was none of his business, that he was engaged in his work at Lyallpur, and that it would have been a shameful thing for him to pay a bribe. He could not say why Ishar Bas did not consult him. Witness never gave bribe to anyone, nor did Bhodraj bribe from his firm to pay the bribe. Cotton had been delayed from November to April.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor, witness explained that payment of Rs. 700 was made from Lyallpur as they were doing business. Seth Pansidhar Habibulla, record-keeper, and Pandit Shiv Nath were also cross-examined. The case is proceeding.

RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

YEOTMAL'S PRAYER TO VICEROY.

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 7.

The Yeotmal District Association passed unanimously the following resolution and wired it to the Viceroy:—

"In view of the Royal Proclamation and the Prince of Wales' views on the future British Commonwealth, the Yeotmal District Association prays the release of all political prisoners without exception in India and the Andamans and draws particular attention to Sawarkar Brothers' case and the cancellation of all orders of externment and interament.

INDIAN PRINTING PRESSES AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

AN APPEAL TO PRESS OWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The present condition of the Indian printing presses is far from satisfactory. The volume of work they receive for execution is rapidly increasing, while at the same time the number of men who are required to compose, print, bind and every other kind of work is rapidly decreasing. This state of affairs is bound to tell upon the future prospects of the printing presses, and also upon the convenience of the public at large. This state of affairs has led the proprietors of the printing presses to the conclusion that if this state of affairs continues for some time more the fate of the Indian presses is doomed. From a survey of the history of the printing presses in the Presidency one comes to the conclusion that the printing presses are confronted with a critical condition at present.

The reasons for this anxious state of affairs are obvious enough. First of all owing to the high prices the cost of living has increased to a considerable extent; the daily wages of an ordinary labourer were not more than 4 annas in a mofussil place, but now they have gone up to a rupee. The wages of men working in the printing presses have not risen in the same proportion as the rise in prices. They find it very hard even with their present wages, which are slightly increased of late, to make the two ends meet. Owing to this vital and serious drawback the number of men engaged in this trade is rapidly dwindling down and they are being driven to look to other fields of work, where there are better prospects. A labourer working in other industries, say for instance, in a mill or a factory, earns more now-a-days than what a compositor does in a printing press. The Railway or Telegraph departments afford better prospects to the ordinary workmen than those available in the printing trade. In these services a fairly good start is given and at the end of the service there is the prospect of a pension, or gratuity or insurance. These facilities are not available to a worker in the printing presses and this is why people do not care for this useful trade and go to other trades that offer better prospects. This is the second reason of the present unsatisfactory condition of the supply of labour to the printing business. Thirdly there is no unanimity among the proprietors of the different presses as regards rates. The result is that printing charges vary greatly according to the differing conditions and whims of individual proprietors. This considerably increases the difficulties in the way of reforming this business.

In order to improve this unsatisfactory state of the printing trade and to place it on a sound footing there is need of a persistent and organised effort being made by the proprietors of printing presses. A Press Owners' Association was started in Bombay in April last. A similar institution has come into being in Poona lately. At the 6th gathering of the Press Owners' Association of Poona a scheme was presented in which the need of starting a printing institute was brought to the notice of the Association—a printing institute whereby giving scholarships, freeships and other facilities of education both theoretical and practical in the several branches of the printing trade should be imparted to those who are willing to join it. In the beginning a very small number of people will take advantage of this, but gradually men who have not been able to make much advance in their education are sure to be attracted to this business if systematic education is likely to be secured in the Institute and if they are assured of tolerably good prospects after their training is finished. The proprietors of printing presses on their part will have to raise the scale of wages and adopt a system of provident fund, or gratuity or life insurance in the case of those who have received instruction in the institute. Then a continuous flow of trained men will be forthcoming every year and the deficiency of men that is now felt largely will be met. The Bombay Press Owners' Association will have its next monthly gathering most probably in the next week and it should try to give some shape to some such scheme for Bombay.

To materialise the scheme some money to meet the initial and current expenditure is needed. But where is this money to be got from? In Poona the Press Owners' Association has started an "Education Fund," to which every printing press which is a member of the Association has consented to pay one pice on each rupee paid to its employees. This will divide the burden amongst all and the Institute will have some regular supply of funds.

I do not wish to occupy your space by giving the details of my scheme. I have given above its broad features only. I hope that Press Owners' in Bombay and mofussil places will take up this question seriously and do something in the matter. I shall most gladly reply to enquires if any are forwarded to me.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. BAL,
Secretary, Poona Press Owners' Association,
Poona.

Poona, January, 7.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOW BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates at the election of an Ordinary Fellow by registered graduats to be held on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

1. *Professor V. B. Naik M.A.*—Proposed and seconded by the Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye and Professor K. R. Kanitkar; and by Messrs. J. R. Gharpure and A. H. Borwankar.
2. *Professor A. K. Trivedi, M.A., LL.B.*—Proposed and seconded by Mr. Manubhai N. Mehta, C.S.I., and Principal A. M. Masani; Professor S. G. Sathe and Mr. M. A. Kazi, and by Khan Bahadur Jamshedjee. A. Dalal and Mr. M. K. Sharangpani.

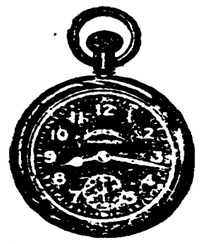
A Watch that Workers Need at the Price they want to pay.

Good time-keeping quality is the main thing in a watch with the man who has to "clock in" to his work. It isn't the pretty case or the fancy dial that makes him lay his money on the counter. He wants a watch that will keep good time. Not for a day or a week, but one that will keep on keeping time day in and day out for years—one that isn't put out of business by a little rough handling that some watches get but can't stand.

Ingersoll Radiolite

The Watch that gives 24-hours-a-day Service.

And to get this sort of watch he doesn't have to pay a high price. In the Ingersoll Radiolite he can get a watch that is especially made to withstand the rough and tumble of everyday wear. Thousands of users find their Ingersolls keep better time than other watches costing pounds more. With its "Radiolite" figures and hands an Ingersoll tells the time at night as easily as by day. This makes it twice as useful to all night workers.



Only Ingersolls are Radiolite Watches and every

GENUINE Ingersoll WATCH HAS THE NAME ON DIAL.

Ingersoll "Radiolite" is a full 24-hour-a-day watch, reliable in every way.

There are a number of Ingersoll models from Rs. 45 down to Rs. 10, sold by leading stores and shops throughout the world

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for Illustrated Catalogue to:—

INGERSOLL WATCH CO., LTD.,
170, Regent Street, London, W. 1.,
England.

Wana-Ranee Reg'd

The Perfume of Ceylon

Wana-Ranee is the latest triumph of the perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachets and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST. LONDON

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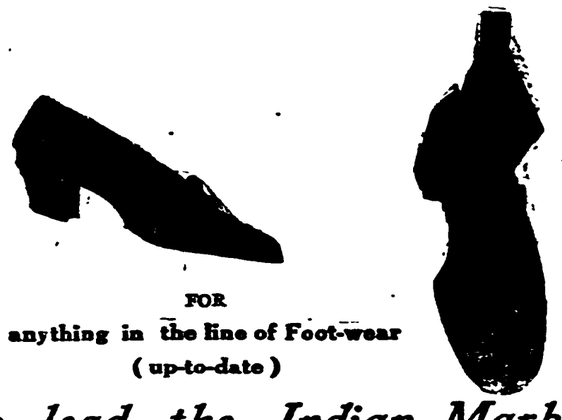

FOR anything in the line of Foot-wear (up-to-date)

We lead the Indian Markets

Our goods in great Variety enable our Customers to have THE BEST CHOICE

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BARIA MANSION, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

THE AMERICAN PAINT AND VARNISH Mfg. Co.

273, NAIGAUM ROAD, **DADAR, BOMBAY.** Tel. No. 2308.

ZINC OXIDE POWDER

(MADE BY MIRZA'S PATENT)

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ALUMINIUM AND SIGNAL RED PAINTS

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All Paints are made from carefully selected materials after analysis in our Chemical Laboratory.

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WEALTH OF INDIA OR INDIA'S LEADING

Price Re. 1 per phial **SALT** Postage Extra.

is a remedy for various diseases and disorders arising from a disordered condition the digestive system. This popular Salt, taken regularly, keeps the body in a healthy condition and stimulates and builds up strength to resist feelings of weakness, depression and debility.

This household remedy is prepared in the form of powder and is absolutely free from habit-forming drugs, such as alcohol, opium, cocaine or any other poisonous substance.

WE WANT YOU TO GIVE THIS LEADING SALT a fair trial to convince yourself as to its effectiveness.

Full particulars and directions with each phial.

Order from—THE MANAGER, "Health of India" Office, Benares City.

Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
Mantles and Incandescent Lamp
Electric Fans and Fixtures
Red Seal Dry Battery
Icy-Hot Vacuum Flask
Camp Cots and Water Bags
Accessories
Novelties

Prices defy Competition.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

CHIMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep

The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs.10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUBOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Consulting Physician:
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

Spermine TRADE MARK.

"Spermine" is just the thing to give you strength and vitality making your life happy beyond expectations. It makes the nerves strong and gives tone in debility in both young and old.

1 phial of 25 Tablets Re. 1.
1 phial of 50 Tablets Re. 1-12
1 phial of 100 Tablets Rs. 3

INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS,
1, Hogolkuria, Simla, P.O. Calcutta.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

What happens when you get a chill?

Two hundred of your bones complain; 500 muscles ache in protest; 20,00,000 perspiration glands 'down tools'; 10 miles of tiny 'tubes' come to a standstill.... Your body is on Strike—

Check the chill, preserve your body by wearing pure wool clothes. Pure wool cloth of every description to suit your taste and pocket is available from our Stores. Our stuff is guaranteed and prices lowest in comparison.

Buy soon before you get chill.

The Bombay Swadeshi Stores,

The Oldest, Biggest & Cheapest Stores for Indian Goods.

Head Office;—Times Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Branches at Princess Street, Madhav Bag, Girgaum; Poona City, Poona Camp; Cochin, Rajkot to open.

AT LAST!

The Real Dutch Havanas

by the well-known manufacturers
C. J. BOELE, Kampen, (Holland).
AND
RIBBIUS, PELETIER. Utrecht (Holland)

CIGARS

choice
fascinating
fragrant and
FRESH.

In boxes of 50.	Rs.	a.
El Alicantos—Bombay's favourite	14	8
Odorans	16	8
Flor De Medana	14	8
Mi Bellas	14	0
La Bolsa Imperiales	10	0
La Fortunas	13	8
Rarezas	10	8
Natural Boquet	10	8
Cherry Brandy	11	0
La Listas	10	0
La Zenobia Spotted dogs	11	8
In boxes of 25.		
La Bolsa Superiores	8	8
El Sol Imperiales	9	8

Repeat orders are received every day. They are cigars with real zest. You are a good smoker—smoke these now as a trye

Sole Importers:

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78, Esplanade Road, Fort.

T.V. & CO. NO. 20.

NO DEALER IN INDIA NEED BE WITHOUT
SPRATTS
DOG, POULTRY AND CAGE BIRD FOODS.
For your satisfaction insist on "SPRATTS." For your protection see both the name and trade mark "X."

THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fana.	29.961 inches
Temperature of Air	78.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.4 "
Dew Point	74.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.889 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	3.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.5 "
Minimum do	74.0 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,SSE,JW.
Movement of Wind	81 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of month	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still		Day of month	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thu.	8	m 0	49	30	9	8	m 6	59	16 11
Fri.	9	m 1	29	30	3	9	m 7	46a	15 2
		1	47a	27	6		7	43	16 15
Sat.	10	m 2	8	29	4	10	m 8	28	17 0
		2	32a	26	9		8	11a	17 18
Sun.	11	m 2	47	28	3	11	m 9	16	17 3
		3	24a	25	10		8	55a	19 7
Mon.	12	m 3	27	27	1	12	m 10	9	18 7
		4	20a	25	0		9	43a	20 7
Tues.	13	m 4	8	26	0	13	m 11	8	18 3
		5	25a	24	5		10	52a	21 1
Wed.	14	m 4	52	25	1	14	0	10a	18 10
		5	55a	24	5				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 8	(Thursday)	Sunrise.	7h. 14m	Sunset	6h. 17m.
" 9	(Friday)	"	7h. 14m	"	6h. 17m.
" 10	(Saturday)	"	7h. 14m	"	6h. 18m.
" 11	(Sunday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 18m.
" 12	(Monday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 19m.
" 13	(Tuesday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 20m
" 14	(Wednesday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	2h.	34-9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	13d.	5h.	38-6m. a.m.
New Moon	21d.	10h.	56-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	28d.	9h.	8-0m p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th January, 1920, was 30.234 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th January 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Rajputana, and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in lower Sind, but is above normal in Rajputana. Night temperature is above the average over the greater part of Rajputana.

Gujarat. Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Kathiawar and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in large excess. Day temperature has risen, but is still in considerable defect in Central India West and around the Gulf of Cambay; night temperature is considerably above the average except in west Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern districts and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is considerably above normal. Day temperature has risen, but is stil in considerable defect while night temperature continues in moderate excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal. Night temperature is moderately above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.38in. of rain. Skies continue moderately or heavily clouded. humidity is in large excess and temperature is in defect during the day and in considerable excess at night in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. In the southern half of the division the sky is clear, humidity is in slight excess and night temperature moderately above the average.

General Remarks.—The depression off the north Konkan coast has disappeared and the only rainfall reported from the area affected by it is 0.38in. at Ahmednagar. Local rain has fallen in Malabar and in the adjoining districts to the east. A western disturbance is affecting Baluchistan and has caused local rain on the Mekran coast. Night temperature continues above normal to the south of latitude 26 deg.N. With the cessation of rainfall day temperature is rising in the central parts of the country.

Local rainfall is likely in Malabar, south Rajputana, Central India West and Baluchistan.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 7TH JANUARY 1920.

The disturbed conditions off Ratnagiri yesterday have almost disappeared after causing widespread rain. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west of the Central Provinces, and local in Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and the Konkan.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Pachmarhi one inch; Seoni three-quarters; Tinnevelly, Pamban one; Kodaikanal three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 8th JAN. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade		Humidity	Rainfall		
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 hrs.	Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (7th)	63.3	51.9	65	..	1.91	—3.55
Jask	71.4	55.0	91	0.53	3.23	+1.47
Do. ( )						
Muskat	77.0	66.6	77	0.13	0.13	—0.95
Do. (7th)	74.3	64.2	64	..	0	—1.07
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69.6	48.5	86	..	1.03	+0.71
Rawalpindi	61.7	36.2	87	..	2.00	+0.81
Lahore	71.1	38.4	91	..	0.70	+0.05
Hissar	70.8	41.8	90	..	1.67	+0.06
Ambala	69.0	43.2	73	..	0.6	—0.12
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	73.2	51.1	69	..	0.37	—0.20
Mainpuri	73.6	46.4	79	..	0.63	—0.10
Jhansi	75.4	52.3	80	..	0.41	—0.20
Cawnpore	75.0	49.8	89	..	0.10	—0.78
Allahabad	76.6	53.9	79	..	0.05	—0.73
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	71.3	40.6	62	..	0.35	+0.18
Karachi	76.6	58.6	47	..	0.12	—0.14
Ajmer	68.6	51.2	92	..	1.70	+1.15
Jaisalmir	73.6	48.8	42	..	0.98	+0.54
Kotah	72.6	57.8	83	..	1.77	+1.32
Mount Abu	65.8	54.4	93	..	0.50	+0.12
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rhuj	78.0	54.1	81	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	76.2	61.5	69	..	0.53	+0.47
Veraval	77.6	68.6	54	..	0.51	+0.19
Rajkot	79.1	57.2	76	..	1.06	+1.71
Bhavnagar Para	72.3	65.1	97	..	3.50	+3.23
Surat	78.8	65.7	89	..	3.77	+3.49
Ahmedabad	81.0	57.1	82	..	1.30	+1.12
Deesa	81.0	61.8	71	..	0.08	—0.15
Veemnech	67.7	57.3	99	..	3.07	+2.88
Indore	65.1	60.1	100	0.03	4.97	+4.18
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	71.8	50.7	83	..	1.06	+0.03
Sangor	70.0	57.2	98	..	0.60	—0.47
Hosangabad	68.5	60.4	96	..	3.68	+2.56
Khandwa	70.5	60.7	97	..	6.51	+5.56
Akola	74.0	62.5	90	..	1.30	—0.04
Amraoti	73.5	60.2	97	0.01	2.12	+0.80
Nagpur	67.6	57.7	88	0.04	0.23	—0.61
Chanda	76.9	59.6	86	..	1.07	—0.04
Raipur	73.5	63.0	84	..	0	—0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.5	74.8	93	..	1.17	+0.61
Ratnagiri	87.5	76.5	73	..	0.73	—0.14
Marmugoa	85.1	75.5	91	..	3.90	+2.72
Karwar	89.5	72.8	93	..	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	70.2	61.4	87	..	1.68	+0.77
Ahmednagar	75.2	64.0	9	0.38	4.13	+2.93
Poona	85.4	66.4	96	0.03	2.51	+1.42
Sholapur	86.4	67.9	67	..	2.25	+0.80
Bijapur	88.0	65.5	73	..	2.49	+1.38
Belgaum	84.1	63.0	76	..	2.48	+0.62
Aurangabad	76.9	62.3	91	..	3.14	+2.14
Nizamabad(Indur)	87.6	65.3	72	..	1.52	+0.72
Hyderabd	82.8	65.2	80	..	7.74	+6.75
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.1	75.2	78	..	9.21	+5.82
Calicut	87.0	75.6	91	0.35	18.28	+12.23
Cochin						
Colombo	86.1	75.6	92	0.09	19.82	+0.71
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.8	68.6	90	..	10.53	+4.42
Bellary	89.3	65.7	80	..	6.31	+4.13
Cuddapah	88.2	70.4	84	..	9.53	+4.98
Madras	85.5	71.9	86	..	25.44	+6.78
Bangalore	78.8	61.2	88	..	7.01	+3.81
Coimbatore	80.9	69.0	82	0.22	6.48	+1.62
Trichinopoly	88.1	71.9	87	0.04	21.17	+13.16
Negapatam	83.0	76.6	85	..	58.37	+25.08

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The prescription, which is absolutely harmless, directs you to take before each meal a 5 grain tablet of *bitro-phosphate*, such as you may obtain at small cost, from any chemist. Eat all you want, but chew your food thoroughly.

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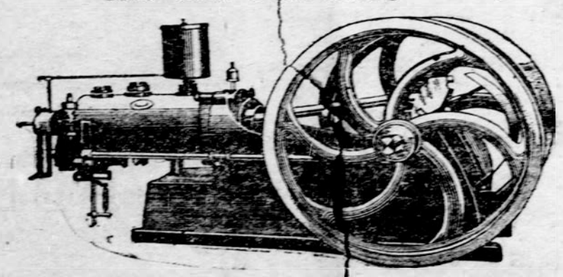

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KHARAK VILLAGE RAIDED.

GANG ROUNDED UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan, 7.

A press communique states:—

Upto date the Afridis have handed in seventy-two rifles and one Lewis gun. Kharak village south of the Kohat, Bannu Road, was raided on the morning of January 3rd by a gang of Kabul Khel and Nomad Wazirs reported to be two hundred strong. The village was looted and about nine villagers mostly Hindus killed. Constabulary and levies assisted by village Chinghas rounded up the raiders who managed to break through with the loss of six killed and one man and three rifles captured. The constabulary and levies had ten casualties. The gang was followed up and again seen near Latambar on the morning of January 4th. About seven hundred Mahsuds under Mullah Fazal Bin and Malik Musa Khan are still collected up the Tank Zam with the intention of opposing the advance of the Berajat column. Since the 2nd of January no organised opposition has been offered to our piqueting operations although permanent piquets have been established north and west of Kotkai. The Wana Wazirs reported in the Inzar Tangi have not yet joined Fazl Din's Mahsuds.

MUNITIONS BOARD AND A CALCUTTA FIRM.

ORDER FOR SEARCH WARRANT SET ASIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

At the High Court, to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhri and Mr. Justice Newbould heard the rule issued on behalf of Mr. T. R. Pratt against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate issuing a search warrant under cover of which the petitioner's books were removed by the police. This application was made by one of the 31 firms having business connection with the Indian Munitions Board and against whom similar warrants had been issued. Mr. Justice Chaudhry in setting aside the order remarked that the warrant which had been issued referred to an inquiry was now being made not by the Magistrate but by a police officer commissioned to inquire into the transactions of the Munitions Board. His Lordship did not find that there was any material in the petition in connection with the application on which the Magistrate could have considered, so far as Mr. Pratt was concerned. Mr. Justice Newbould concurring remarked that there was nothing in the petition made before the magistrate to connect Mr. Pratt with any oxence on the facts before him. The Magistrate was not entitled to issue a search warrant simply because a police officer asked for it. The order complained of was set aside.

RETIRING STATION MASTER OF GRANT ROAD.

To the EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was with no little satisfaction that I learnt that a movement has been set on foot to commemorate the valuable and helpful services rendered to the traveling public by Khan Sahib Dharwar the retiring Station Master of Grant Road. Those who had occasion to come in touch with this gentleman always found him very courteous obliging and ever-ready to look to the comforts and convenience of the travelling public. The Khan Sahib out of his forty years service with the B. B. and C. I. was serving for the last ten years as a Station Master of a growing and a busy station, during which tenure under his supervision many new changes were effected and he exercised his influence to look to the comforts of the passengers.

He was held in high esteem by his superior officerism his staff and the general travelling public, and the latter, I am sure, will not miss this opportunity of showing the public appreciation of this popular and unassuming gentleman. An appeal was made through the Press over the signature of Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir for donations to perpetuate in some substantial form high appreciation which the public have of the Khan Sahib's services. The contributions are to be forwarded to either Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Mr. Ibrahim Adabji Peerbhoy or Mr Rustom P. Jehangir, at their respective addresses.—Yours, etc.,
"K."

Bombay. Dec. 30.

Mr. E. W. S. Bell, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway is appointed a member of the Railway Board.

It is announced for the information of officers of Government that the enhanced rates of exchange notified in the press communique, dated the 26th November and 18th December 1919, are applicable to leave allowances and pensions due on and after the dates mentioned therein and not merely to the portions earned on and after those dates.

The s.s. "Nirvana" with the English mails is now expected to arrive daybreak on Friday next.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98-14-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.5512%.
„ 6 „ „ Rs. 97-8-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%.
„ 9 „ „ Rs. 96-4-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1948%.
„ 12 „ „ Rs. 95 0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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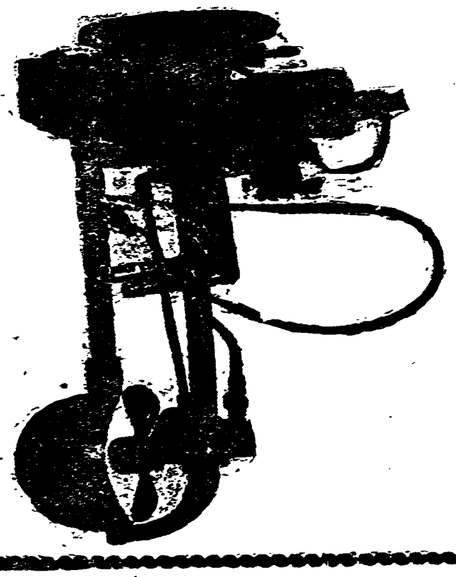

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.